THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,493—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
16th Nov.	MOREA	11000	.....	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
2nd Dec.	EGYPT	8600	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
16th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10000
30th "	MALOJA	11000	.....	...
1912				
4th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10000
27th "	OCEANA	7000	.....	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	EGYPT	8000	.....	...
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	11000	.....	...
9th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
23rd "	*ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
30th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
6th "	MARMORA	10500	.....	...
13th April.	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
27th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
4th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
11th "	EGYPT	8600	.....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
25th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...

The above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 494	Rs. 743 or Rs. 991
To London by Sea	Rs. 525 or Rs. 527	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES, Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
City of London	3030	.....	.....	21 Nov.	Calcutta
City of Benares	6374	.....	.....	22 Nov.	...
Trafford Hall	5331	.....	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	.....	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	...
*City of Athens	5594	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	3 Jan.'12	...
City of Birmingham	7000	30 Nov.	23 Dec.	13 Jan.	15 Jan.'12
*City of York	7810	16 Dec. 1911	8 Jan.'12	30 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	4 Jan.	27 Jan.	...	13 Feb.
City of Glasgow	6329	13 Jan.	5 Feb.	27 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5331	23 Jan.	16 Feb.	12 Mar.	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	26 Mar.	25 Mar.
*City of Athens	5594	20 Feb.	13 Mar.	6 Apl.	...
City of Vienna	4673	...	.....	...	13 Apl.
City of Birmingham	7000	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
*City of York	7810	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	29 Apl.
City of Sparta	5415	26 Mar.	18 Apl.	11 May	...
City of Glasgow	6329	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	27 May

*1914.—Allotments are steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, and Trafford Hall.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	378	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,041	489	836
" Liverpool	669	957	492	704

Passages are granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

Tea Caravans are granted invitals Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE

in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained.

Through Bookings to AMERICA in conjunction with the Cunard LINE.

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, OR BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

TURNER MORRISON & Co.,

Agents.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs.	16th Nov.	9 a.m.	*via C. M.
Linga	2184	Fri.	17th Nov.	6 a.m.	†direct.
Lhasa	2184	Mon.	20th Nov.	11 a.m.	‡via P. D. & C. M.

*Cutch Mandvie.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

‡Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND SUEZ.

(Weekly).

S. S. "Dwarka," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 16th Nov. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Palitana," 2998 tons, on Wednesday 29th November, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Basreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. "Palamcotta," 3418 tons, on or about 30th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Wardha" 3967 tons, on or about 18th November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arabian, Persian, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, Bombay.

16th November, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge,
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
RANGOON	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis,
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Dec, 1911
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th Dec. "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jan, 1912.
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	14th " "
Cleopatra	4089	...	1st Feb. "
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th Feb. "
Semiramis	3999	...	1st Mar. "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4089	...	1st April "
Habsburg	3979	D. Cosulich	16th " "
Semiramis	3999	...	1st May "
Bregenz	3905	A. Petris	16th " "
Cleopatra	4089	...	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about.
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	28th Jan. 1912
Persia	5595	S. Cliunak	26th Feb. "
Nippon	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th Mar. "
Vorwaerts	5990	R. Dannecker	27th April "
† Austria	7538	G. Raicich	28th " "
Chios	6017	P. Pavisich	28th May "
Fr. Ferdinand	6046	B Cobol	27th June "

† Will not call at Karachi.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

FIRST CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 530		
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 750		
To London via Trieste	" 579	to	644*
To London via Trieste and back	" 903	"	1,038*

SECOND CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350		
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 525		
To London via Trieste	" 429	to	449†
To London via Trieste and back	" 643	"	723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.

† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450		
To Trieste or Venice and back	" 675		
To London via Trieste	" 529	to	594*
To London via Trieste and back	" 833	"	963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS. ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Persia	5595	S. Cliunak	24th Nov. 1911.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,

Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.,

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

4 inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*

5¼ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.

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CAPITAL £1,000,000.

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BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Horsby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

C. S. CLARKE, Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 850,000

HEAD OFFICE:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Nawara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.),	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, cashing Interest and Dividends when due,

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. W. J. K. HEGARTY
BOMBAY Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... " 17,150,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tieling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

CLARKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

CRYSTAL NEEDS.

WE ARE SHOWING RECENT IMPORTATIONS OF HAWKES CUT GLASS WHICH WE SHALL TAKE PLEASURE IN SHOWING YOU.

DINNER and LUNCHEON GLASSES.

VASES.

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TRAYS.

CANDLESTICKS.

BERRY PLATES.

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"Everything possible with CRYSTAL" would seem revealed by the refinement, richness and brilliance of HAWKES CUT GLASS.

Here is the artistic culmination of the fine old English glass; delicacy of design replacing the somewhat heavy grace of the glass of the earlier period and a skill in cutting shown unrivalled by makers of any epoch.

Hawkes Cut Glass may no more be classed with "Cut Glass" "EN MASSE" than unmarked silver may be grouped with "sterling."

The Hawkes signature, is as significant, indeed, and bears the same meaning in glass as does the time-honoured wood on the more precious metal.

Hawkes Glass is the acknowledged Artistic Cut Glass made to-day, possessing a luminous clarity, a sparkle, a grace wholly "Hawkes."

AND CRYSTAL NOVELTIES FOR THE DRESSING TABLE.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWKES CUT GLASS.

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in various Shapes and Designs and well finished.

An article suitable for the DELHI DURBAR CORONATION.

Visit at the Stores is solicited early, all are out for the show

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Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,

Managers.

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THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood. etc.

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PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.

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HIGH GRADE KEROSENE & LUBRICATING OIL.

KEROSENE OIL BRANDS.

Southern Star	150°	Fire Test.
Unicorn	125°	" "
Vishnu	125°	" "

ALL THE ABOVE BRANDS ARE IMPORTED IN CASES.

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WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

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Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

FEVER AGUE & INFLUENZA.

Are positively cured by Batliwala's Ague Mixture and Pills. They have stood the only real test. The test of use and time.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness early stage of consumption and indigestion, ate, etc. Re. 1-8 ans. each.

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is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal-" and English anticeptic drugs. Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

cures ring-worm Dhobies itch-etc. in a day. Ans. 4 each. of all CHEMIST AND DEALERS. Re. 1 each. OR FROM

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,

WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurible, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of pallitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 46 Bland Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

LAWS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H., Bs. 1. Apply No, 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

ON the NIGHT of TUESDAY, 5th December, when HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY the KING EMPEROR will travel from Bombay to Delhi by this Company's Broad-gauge Route via Baroda, Rutlam and Muttra, the following Trains will NOT RUN :—

Down 3rd class Express Colaba to Ahmedabad.
Down Northern Express Colaba to Delhi.

No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail Train will leave Colaba at 23-10 hours on 5th December, and arrive Delhi at 8-45 on December 7th. This train will run via Ahmedabad and Ajmer.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

HIGH OFFICIALS who want seats reserved for Ladies of their Families, in the AMPHITHEATRE, at the Apollo Bandar, on the occasion of the forthcoming visit of THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES, the KING EMPEROR and QUEEN EMPRESS should make application without delay, to the Executive Engineer, Presidency.

J. WALKER,
for Executive Engineer, Presidency.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

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DOWN.		DOWN.	
Bombay (Colaba)	D. 22-0	Bombay (Colaba)	D. 21-30
Delhi	A. 6-57	Delhi	A. 8-45
UP.		UP.	
Delhi	D. 22-45	Delhi	D. 21-0
Bombay (Colaba)	A. 7-20	Bombay (Colaba)	A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run, when necessary, leaving Bombay in the evening, and arriving at Delhi, at a convenient hour in the morning.

From 1st November to 31st December, both days inclusive, the Northern Express will not run beyond Delhi.

Passengers for and from Stations beyond Delhi should change at Delhi.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

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FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 26th October, 1911.

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The Lightest Beverage Obtainable
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The materials for removal of the following buildings :—

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Building Street No. 913, 919; 30; 22, 31, and 49, case Nos. 292; 517, 518, Jail Road, Ext. Islampura Street.

AUCTION SALE of Railway Plant Stores, etc., etc. at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 28th and WEDNESDAY, the 29th November, 1911, at 1 p.m. at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

A quantity of railway plant stores, etc. etc., consisting of India rubber scrap, drums, kegs, lamps of sorts, old rail pieces, tanks, leather scrap, wheels and axles and tyres, cast and wrought iron and steel scrap of sorts, wood, locks, old files, portable hand crave oil engine and miscellaneous other stores.

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MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 15th November, 1911.

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The property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 16th November, 1911.

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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
THURSDAY, Nov. 16th.
The World-famed Musical Comedy.
The Dollar Princess.

Frid. 17th. The Great Gaiety Theatre London Success.
The Country Girl.

Sat. 18th. For the first time in Bombay Geo. Edwardes' Greatest Triumph,
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Now Crowding the Vandville Theatre London.

Mon. & Tues. 20th, 21st. THE PRESENT RAGE OF LONDON.
The Great Musical Play.
The Count of Luxembourg.
From Daly's Theatre, London.

Wed. 23rd. Robert Courtneidge's Great Shaftesbury Theatre, London Success.
The Arcadians.

Thurs. 23rd. THE ONE AND ONLY.
THE MERRY WIDOW.

Frid. 24th. Geo. Edwardes' latest Success,
PEGGY.
Now crowding the Gaiety Theatre, London.

Sat. 25th. Farewell Performance, which will be duly announced.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

On Friday, Nov. 17th, the Bandmann Opera Co. will present the great Daly's Theatre success "A COUNTRY GIRL." This occasion will be auspicious by the augmentation to the present Co. of the entire new chorus which Mr. Bandmann has just brought with him from London, who will conjointly appear until the end of the Season, commencing on Monday, Nov. 20th, and during the week the new principal artistes will make their debut.

Prices Rs. 5, 3 and 1.
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Doors open 8-30. Commence 9-30.

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JUMPING COMPETITION!!
ON FRIDAY NIGHT, Nov. 17th.
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The Winner receives a handsome Trophy presented by Madame HARMSTON LOVE.
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That the intending competitors may get accustomed to the rights.
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HAMBURG	MANILA	SOURABAYA
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Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
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J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
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By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
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By W. E. H. Re. 1.
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AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES :
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LONDON : 61, Threadneedle Street.
Total funds exceed.....£21,000,000.
A BONUS
has just been declared at the rate of 30 shillings per cent per annum and is allocated on the Compound System. This Bonus is therefore equivalent to an addition of from Rs. 15 per thousand on new Policies to Rs. 36-8 per thousand on the oldest Policies which have thus been doubled in amount by such additions of bonuses.
INDIAN LIVES are insured at European rates of premium. For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, etc., apply to
KING, KING & Co.
Secretaries.
KING'S BUILDING, BOMBAY.
N. B.—WANTED Energetic and Influential AGENTS on exceptionally liberal terms.

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INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
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GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.

REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
RESULTS FOR 1910.

Policies issued	6,650 for	£. 2,345,731
New Premiums (1910)		„ 109,674
Annual Income		„ 1,451,086
Assets		„ 10,466,010
Total Payments under Policies		„ 26,765,112
Actuarially Certified Profits for the Quinquennium ending December 31st 1910		£ 442,000

CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.
WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply—
CROFT MODY & CO.;
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

STANDARD
LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 26,590,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	12,750,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,525,000
BONUS DECLARED	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1½ per cent (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.
NEW SCHEMES.
DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.
For full information apply to
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Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

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SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.
J. BIGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE
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Yearly	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly	„ 10 10	„ 8 0
Monthly	„ 3 12	„ 3 0
SINGLE COPY	TWO ANNAS.	

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate payment must always be made in advance.
For rates of old issues of the "Bombay Gazette" See Special Short Advertisements Column.
SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.
For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Accidental Loss of Pound, the scale is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 14.] [BOMBAY, Nov. 15.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	58 5-8		unchgd
do. Rentes ...	65 1-2		unchgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94		unchgd
4 do. Gov. securities...	63 5-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...	25 15-16	1-2	
do. 2 months' hence...	a	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York ...	56 3-8	3-8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25-19	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin...	20-46 1-2		01
do. do. New York...	4·87		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate...	4 p.c.	since	
do. Short London Bills	21st Sept		
3 months' sight...	3 3-8		1-8
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	3 3-8		1-8
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 7-8		1-8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	4 1-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	1 5-8		1-8
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-4		1-8

a Yesterday 25 7-8 to-day 25 1-2.

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 15-16 unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver—Rise caused by India and China buying.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	...Easy, quiet.
Futures	... Quiet.
East Indian	... .
Manchester	Steady, with little doing.
Total Sales	... 7,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500 ,,
Imports	... 47,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	... 5·20—04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	...9 1-8unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
4·97	4·93	4·97	4·99	5·03
—02	—03	—03	—03	—03
April-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	
5·02	5·04	5·05	5·06	
—03	—04	—04	—04	

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Receipts at all U. S. Ports	... 107,000
Receipts at U. S. last year	... 91,000
Exports to Great Britain	... 20,000
Exports to Continent	... 34,000
Spot Cotton—	... 9·30 +10

Futures—Month of Dec. 9·21+10 } Advanced on bull support and shorts covering and on limited offerings.
Futures—Month of March 9·26+10

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton	... 9 5-16+1-16
Futures—Month of Dec.	... 9·28+09
Do. do March	... 9·34+08
Tone of Spot Cotton	... Steady.

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist ...	9 5-8
George Magail's Yarn ...	9 1-2

Shirtings—Quiet but firm.
Dhootees—More enquiry.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi	...25—1-2
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.	
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done.	
Wheat F.-A.-Q.	... .
Wheat Red Karachi	...35—1-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.—London—Sellers.	
Tone—Easier.	

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	...35 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.	
Victorian	...35 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.	
New South Wales	...35 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.	

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs.	...34—3-4
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers.—Flat.	

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship	... .
Do. Months—	... .
Do. Name of Ports—	...Nominal.
Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship	...50 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.	
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Value.	
Brown Cawnpore	...45 3-4—1-2
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Tone—Dull.	

LINSEED—

Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship	...63 3-4—3-4
Do. Months—Nov.-Dec.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	
Tone of Linseed—Flat.	
Linseed Argentine—La Plata	...51 1-2—3-4
Do. Months—Dec.-Jan.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality)	...14 7-8—3-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber	... 4 5 1-2 unchgd Sellers—Quieter

METALS—

Copper Braziers	£ 68 1-2+1-4
Yellow Metal	d 6 1-16 unchgd
Standard Copper G M.R.	£55 13-16 unchgd
Freight	11-6—value

SUGAR—

German granulated sugar C. and F. India double bags	20-3+3
Do. Months of Shipment	... Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Firm—better demand and very few sellers.	
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India	Neglected
Do. Months of Shipments	... .
German Beet-root 88 p. c.	...15-10 1-4+1-2
Months of Shipments	...Dec.
Tone—Good demand at a further advance, closing rather quieter	
BAB & Similar Crystals C & F India	23 0 2-4—Sellers unchgd
Months of Shipments	...Mar.-Aug.
Tone—Firm but nothing doing.	
Mauritius Crystal C & F Calcutta and Bombay	17-3 unchgd—Value.
Months of Shipments	...Nov.-Dec.
Tone—Quiet.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta	Nov.-Dec.—16 7 1-2—Value.
Do.	July-Oct.—1912—13-3—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	Nov.-Dec.—16-9—Value.
Do.	July-Oct.—1912—13 4 1-2—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta	Nov.-Dec.—17 4 1-2 —Value.
Do.	July-Oct.—1912—15 1 1-2—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi	Nov.-Dec.—17 6 Value.
Do.	July-Oct.—1912—15 3—Value
General Tone—Nothing done, prices unchgd.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [15th Nov. 1911.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 13th Nov., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	15	17,312
B B and C I Railway ...	60	71,681

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady and unchanged at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16d. on Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight credits. Being Council Bills day, the Banks closed early and little business was done during the morning. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d. to 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. Dec.
Do. do France	...170 1-2
Do. do Marks	...139 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...137 1-4
Shanghai ,,	...183 1-4
Japan ,,	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened steadier at 95 3-8 for Cash and 95 1-4 for the settlement, and closed 1-16 lower as under. A small business is reported.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	95	5 0
Settlement	,,	95	3 0

BULLION:—

Bar Silver in London yesterday closed 1-8 higher at 25 15-16 for ready and 1-16 higher at 25 1-2 for 2 months' delivery. New York was 3-8 up at 56 3-8. The local market is firmer as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs	24	0 0
Australian ,, ...	,,	24	0 0
Sovereigns ,, ...	,,	15	0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty ...	,,	64	14 0
,, 1st Settlement ...	,,	65	1 0
,, 2nd ,, ...	,,	65	1 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The advance in the American markets caused a firmer feeling here on opening this morning and good Broach was quoted Rs. 256-57, other prices being higher in proportion. An export house sold some Bengals and Khamgaon-Akola during the morning. This afternoon there was little doing in contracts, but prices were steadier with few sellers and closing rates at 6 p. m. were as under.

New crop ready cotton is firmer with a good demand. For old crop there is rather more enquiry and prices are steadier.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	258 1-2	March
Fine M G Wardha Hinganghat	,,	258	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	,,	256	,,
Fine M G Yeotmal	,,	254	,,
Fine M G Dhamangaon-Pulgaon	,,	252-3	,,
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola...	,,	251	,,
Fine M G Khandesh ...	,,	247	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandesh ...	,,	240	,,
Fine M. G. Bengal	,,	260	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal	,,	250	Dec.
Fine M G Bengal	,,	246-7	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	,,	230	,,

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	...	Firm.
Estimated Sales ...	...	7,000 bales
Total Imports ...	...	36,000 ,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·03	5·03	5·03	5·05
+06	+06	+06	+06
Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·06	5·08	5·10	5·11	5·12
+06	+05	+06	+06	+06

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is again easier in sympathy with lower prices at Home.

We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	11 4	0 B.T.
April-May ...	,,	9 10	0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—

The market dull. We Quote :—

Brown Cawnpore ready...	Rs.	6 14	0 B.T.
Yellow Guzerat ready ...	,,	8 2	0 ,,
Brown Delhi A.-M. ...	,,	7 11	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet little doing. We quote :—

White Khandeish ...	Rs.	53	0 0
Bold White do ...	,,	55	0 0
Black Kutni ...	,,	48	0 0
Red Jubbalpore ...	,,	50	8 0

POPPYSEED :—

Tone—Quiet little doing. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	10 10	0 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Easier. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	7 4	0 B.T.
April-May ...	,,	7 1	0 B. T.

COTTONSEED :—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

New Crop ...	Rs	27	0 0

MOWRASSED :—

Tone—Steady. We quote :—

Ready ...	Rs.	7 5	0 B. T.

WHEAT :—

The market is quiet but steady. We quote :—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	4 14	0 B. T.
,, Delhi A.-M. ...	Rs.	5 2	6 ,,

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,760
Bank of Burma	14
Bank of India	67 9-4
Eastern Bank	80
Indian Specie	62 1-2

MILLS.

Crescent Mills	81 1-4
David	416 1-4
Finlay Mill	285
Fazalbhai Mills	257 1-2
Kaiyanji	752 1-2
Sassoon Petit	2,685
New Great Eastern	197 1-2
Standard	1,180
Swadeshi Mills	1,200

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bamankna Manganese Co... ...	6
Bombay G. O. & T. C. Ordinary ...	147
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	173 1-2
Bombay & S. Co Ord.	282 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill	3,185
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	16 1-4

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	500

DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay, during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	12,242 bales
Wheat	14,455 cwts.
Linseed	1,330 ,,
Rapeseed	6 ,,
Gingellyseed	26,066 ,,
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts...	3,311 ,,
Castorseed	2,451 ,,
Rice	12,939 ,,
Myrabollams	Nil
Cottonseed	24,955 ,,
Mowrasseed	332 ,,
Gram	3,794 ,,
Joowar	294 ,,
Maize	1,297 ,,

CALCUTTA JUTE MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

The jute market was irregular with moderate business at low rates, while the gunny market was steady but quiet. In the share market mixed business of limited character was done and money market shared the prevailing dullness.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Sas. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

DIGBY-BESTE.—October 26, at Barnes, London, the wife of Lieut H. Digby Beste, R. I. M., of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

JEHANGIR.—November 15, at Gibbs House, Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir (Junior), of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

WINSTANLEY—November 11, at the General Hospital, Madras, from heart disease, Bertram Winstanley, Clerk, "Madras Mail" Office, aged 31.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Royal Opera House, Bandmann Company, 9-30 p.m.
"The Follies," Empire Theatre, 9-30 p. m.
Harmston's Circus, 9-30. p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph Novelty Theatre, Special Attraction "The Infinite Ways of Providence." Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.
Skating Rink, Practice Session, 8 to 9 a. m. Ladies only, 9-30 to 10-30 a. m. Evening session 6 to 8 p.m.

Maxim : ["Open one eye to sell, and two to buy"].—Spanish Proverb.

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt," with the English mails of the 3rd November, left Aden at 4 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m., to-morrow.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Morea" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m., on Saturday.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special and Common Jury are required to attend at the High Court this (Thursday) morning, at 11-30 o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius per extra s. s. "Abydos" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4 p. m. to-day,

Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan per s. s. "Colombomaru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m. on Friday the 17th instant.

ACCIDENT IN THE DOCKS.—A Hindu labour named Bauria Kashinath, aged 35, who was seated under a waggon in the New Docks, on Tuesday afternoon, saw an engine coming up to shunt it away. He heard the engine whistle and tried to get away, but his foot got entangled between the junctions of the rails and one of the wheels of the waggon passed over his left leg. The man was removed to hospital where his leg was amputated. He was detained for treatment.

BAND AT THE PRINCES GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G.I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March	Arabia ... L. Hoyle
Overture	William Tell ... Rossini
a. Intermezzo Liebestraum	F. Von Blon
b. Descriptive Piece	The Grasshopper's Dance Bucalossi
Selection	A Country Girl ... Monckton
Valse	Mon gentleman ... Strauss
Selection	The Quaker Girl ... Monckton
Galop (Bell Solo)	The Tubulphone ... Hume

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. W. C. Walton and Officers the Band of the 104th Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, commencing at 5-30 p.m. to-day. Admission will be by payment.

March	L'Eentile Cordi...le ... Alber
Overture	St Cecilia Roi ... Adam
Selection	The Dollar Princess ... Leofall
Valse (Spanish)	San Sebastian ... Dodwell
A. Dream picture	The phantom Brigade ... Myddleton
A. Musical Travesti	The Warbler's serenade ... Wood
Selection	The Spring Onion ... Caryll
Two-step	Yip-I-addy-I Ay ... Cobb

EUROPEANS IN TROUBLE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of four cases in which Inspector Finan charged John Simms and Robert Wenner, Europeans, with criminal breach of trust in respect of eight bicycles belonging to Sheik Kehbun Sheik Dadu and three other dealers in bicycles. The accused, it was alleged, got the bicycles on hire and instead of returning them sold them to different persons from whom they were recovered by the police. The accused admitted the charges and were sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment in each case.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN CHURCH SOCIETY.—A conversazione of the local branch of the Diocesan Society was held last Saturday followed by a meeting and united service in Emmanuel Church, Girgaum. After refreshments, the members (Europeans and Indians, representatives of all the local Anglican churches) adjourned to the C. M. S. Hall. In the unavoidable absence of the Lord Bishop and also of the Archdeacon, the Rev. W. J. Kennelly presided at the meeting. The Rev. Canon Heywood offered prayer and the chairman explained the object of the meeting. The Rev. G. F. Harvey, Secretary of the Central Council, spoke emphasizing the claims and the utility of the B.D.C.S. After a short musical programme, Mr. A. H. S. Aston spoke on the subject of 'Mission Study Circles,' and pointed out how necessary it was for Christian people to study correct facts about Missions, in order to take an intelligent interest in them and combat the unjust and fallacious criticisms of ten hurled against missions. The whole company then attended service at Emmanuel Church. This was a unique occasion when the whole of the Church of England in Bombay through its accredited representatives met for social and spiritual purposes. It practically emphasized the wider aspect of the Church, and is bound to teach Christians to look beyond the parochial limits of their several congregations.

ALLAN WILKIE COMPANY.

Mr. Allan Wilkie will stage from sixteen to eighteen plays during his stay in Bombay, of which ten at least will be Shakesperean, and will cover both tragedy and comedy. Commencing with "The Merchant of Venice," he will follow with "The Taming of the Shrew" "Hamlet," "Othello", "Twelfth Night," "As You Like it," "Macbeth" during the first week. The following week will see produced, one of Sheridan's inimitable comedies, "Romeo and Juliet," Sir Henry Irving's great masterpiece "The Bells," and last, but not least, Mr. Louis N. Parker's romantic drama "The Cardinal," which caused quite a stir in London. Mr. Wilkie is assisted by a very strong company, including Miss F. Hunter Watts, whose "Juliet," was eulogised by the London critics. Special concessions are to be made on season tickets for all parts of the season.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KHARAGPUR, Nov. 15.

The Allan Wilkie's special train just left Calcutta. Floral tributes lined the platform and carriage. The performance last night most enthusiastic.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Prince's Dock Murder.

The third sitting of the Fifth Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court was held yesterday, Mr. Justice Macleod presiding.

Gulam Mahomed Sultan Mahomed stood charged with the murder of one Gulab Kari, a negro, by stabbing him in the abdomen with a knife on the evening of the 4th instant.

The Advocate-General and Mr. Kenneth Kemp, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; the accused was defended by Mr. Chitre.

The following special jurors were empanelled to try the case :—

Mr. Elias S. Sassoon (Foreman.)

Mr. D. W. Wilson.	Mr. Mahomedally A Pirbhoy.
Mr. H. R. Dunk.	Mr. Hari M. Bhadgaonkar.
Mr. Shuffi C. Tyabji.	Mr. A. S. Framji.
Mr. Charles B. Coeq.	Mr. R. F. Malabarwalla.

The Advocate-General, in opening the case for the prosecution, said that the deceased was in the habit of sleeping on a heap of sand on some vacant land outside Prince's Dock gates. On the evening of the 4th instant, he went there as usual with his friend Abdul Latif. One arriving at the spot, he found the accused and various other people sitting on the heap of sand. The deceased, who had taken liquor at the time was annoyed at seeing them there and asked them to move. Some of them did so, but the accused went to one end of the heap and sat there. The deceased went up to him and told him to go away altogether. High words were then exchanged and a scuffle ensued in the course of which, the accused took out a clasp knife from his waist and stabbed the deceased in the abdomen. The accused then dropped the knife, which could not be recovered, but he was immediately apprehended. The deceased was taken to the hospital, where an operation had to be performed on him. He, however, died the next day. It was under these circumstances that the accused was charged before them, and the question for the jury to consider was of what offence the accused was guilty.

The Advocate-General then led his evidence.

The jury, on the evidence, found the accused not guilty and his Lordship ordered him to be acquitted and discharged.

OLD GOVERNMENT HOUSE ROAD MURDER.

Thakro Devji, a Hindu aged 50, was then placed before the same jury on a charge of murder of a Purdeshi named Mataprasad Raghunandan by striking him on the neck with a bamboo on the 5th instant.

The Advocate-General and Mr. H. S. Chatfield, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. Kenneth Kemp defended the accused.

It was alleged that the accused had a quarrel with the deceased over the cutting of some trees and he struck the deceased with a bamboo on the neck and killed him.

On the evidence, the jury unanimously found the accused guilty of grievous hurt and his Lordship sentenced him to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Sessions were then adjourned till to-day.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar presided yesterday, at a sitting of the Insolvency Court and disposed of the following matters :—

RE ALLADIN IBRAHIM.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

RE THAKOREDAS PARSHOTAMSHA.

Mr. Jaisangbhai Patel, for the insolvent, applied for a provisional interim order till the next Court day.

His Lordship granted the application.

RE TAHERALI ESUFALI AND OTHERS.

Mr. K. B. Dastur, for the insolvent, applied for the fixing of a day for the hearing of the insolvent's discharge.

His Lordship fixed the 3rd of January for the hearing.

RE ANANDRAO RAMRAO TALPADE.

On the application of Mr. Jassawalla, the insolvent was given two months' extension of the interim order.

RE SORABJI GAMBHIR.

Mr. Rangnekar, for the insolvent applied for the cancellation of the notice issued by the Official Assignee for the annulment of the adjudication order and for leave to amend the schedule.

His Lordship gave leave to the insolvent to amend his schedule and fixed the 3rd of January for the hearing.

MEGHJI KHETSEY.

Mr. Captain, for the insolvent, applied for sanction for the approval of the composition deed and the fixing of a day for the hearing. His Lordship fixed the 15th of December as the day for the hearing.

TUKARAM LUXMAN.

On the application of Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, the insolvent was given two months' extension of the interim order.

F. P. WIGGAN.

Mr. Jaisangbhai Patel, for the insolvent applied for and obtained an extension of the interim order till the 7th February next.

RE MAHOMED ISMAIL MUNSHI.

Mr. Ardeshir Kapadia, for the insolvent, obtained two months' extension of the interim order.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents obtained their personal discharges:—

John Phillip Fernandes; Surpal Tegsey, Ladha Nanji; Roshanji Jiwa; Dawoodbhoy Ghandabhoy; Manganlal Bechar; Mahomed Hussein Pinjara; Karmali Cassam; and Mahomed Hussain Massa.

POLICE COURTS.

BURGLARS BROUGHT TO BOOK.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Bhugwanigar and Bhanji, Hindus, were charged with burglary and theft in different parts of the town.

The complaint was that the accused entered the house of Mr. Phirozeshah Contractor in the Fort, a Marwari's shop in Mumbadevi and Mr. Ake's house in Girgaum and committed theft of property valued at Rs. 150, Rs. 400 and Rs. 250 respectively.

The accused against whom there stood a record of several previous convictions, were convicted the first was sentenced to thirty-one months' rigorous imprisonment and the second twenty-two months.

Ali Jamal and Hasu Mohidin, Mahomedans, were charged with receiving and disposing of the stolen property in connection with which the two Hindus were convicted.

The second accused pleaded that when a reference was made to him about the first accused Ali he only said that he knew him as he was living opposite to his house. Beyond that he had no hand in the affair.

The Magistrate discharged him and fined Ali Jamal Rs. 350.

THEFT AS A SERVANT.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Mahomed Hussein Taki of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged Raghunath Krishna, a Hindu, with the theft as a servant, of Rs. 1,175. It appeared from the evidence that the accused, who was a servant in the employ of Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Company, stole the above sum from the room of Mr. G. H. McCausland, a senior assistant in the firm. The accused was subsequently arrested. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

Tenders for Drainage.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, presiding :—

Consideration was given to the Commissioner's letter, stating that in response to an invitation of tenders for works in Storm Water Drain, Pipe Sewer and Ovoid Sewer in Clerk Road near the B. B. and C. I. Railway level crossing three tenders were received, viz., Messrs. Narsoo Patramal and Co., (Rs. 48,709); Messrs. Sayaji Nagooji and Co., (Rs. 40,508); and Messrs. Virji Teju and Co., (Rs. 35,927). As the tender of the last named firm was the lowest the Commissioner requested sanction of the Committee for its acceptance.

The Committee accorded the sanction asked for.

The Committee also accorded its sanction to accept Messrs. Macbeth Brothers' tender for the supply of a Motor Weed-cutting Boat for Vehar Lake at Rs. 5,995 the other tenderers Messrs. Turner, Hoare and Co., quoting Rs. 7,500.

FILLING IN OF GOWALIA TANK.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner regarding tenders for filling in the Gowalia Tank, in which it was stated that eight tenders were received. As the tender of Messrs. Virji Teju and Co. was the lowest, he proposed to accept it subject to the approval of the Standing Committee, to a contract being entered into with the firm at rates at which the cost will aggregate Rs. 1,40,980-1-0 as per details given plus Rs. 13,976 for Supervision and contingencies. The cost would be met from the grant of Rs. 1,77,520 sanctioned under a resolution of the Corporation.

The necessary sanction was accorded.

CONDEMNED WELLS.

The Committee considered a memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding for orders, copy of a letter from the Executive Health Officer who forwarded a further list of four wells for favour of obtaining very early instructions of the Committee as to the line of action to be adopted in those cases. The wells referred to in the list were, the Health Officer reported, very insanitary and by reason of their constituting a nuisance and a danger to health required to be dealt with very early.

Reporting on this letter of the Health Officer the Commissioner stated as follows:—"With reference to Standing Committee Resolution No. 3286 of 6th September, 1911, I have the honour to forward copies of the letters from the Municipal Analyst and the Executive Health Officer, and to state that I agree with them that it is impossible with wisdom or safety to lay down any fixed standard, by which well waters can be passed or condemned. Thresh, for example, says "Let the analysis be as careful and complete as possible, but let the results always be interpreted by the light afforded by a searching examination of the source of the sample. Let all so-called standards be abandoned as absurd, and let the opinion as to whether a water is dangerous or safe be based upon a full consideration of other and more important factors." Kenwood writes: "The analysis must always be a careful and complete one, and the results interpreted in the light afforded by a searching enquiry into the history of the water from its source." In page 152 "Barwise very properly denounces the practice of laying down chemical standards of purity to which certain constituents of all waters, irrespective of their source are asked to conform . . . A knowledge of the locality from which the water is collected is essential as bearing upon the geology of the district and the risks of pollution which the water has run." I think, therefore, that the Municipal Analyst is right in declining to lay down any definite standard. When organic matter is present in a well in appreciable quantities, and when it is clear from the surroundings of the well that sources of pollution are present, it is right and necessary to come to the conclusion that the presence of the organic matter is due to sewage pollution. It will be seen that the four wells which were the original cause of this correspondence, were all subject to serious and contiguous chance of pollution. As they were also open to objection on the ground of being a breeding ground for larvæ, I consider that ample ground for dealing with them exists.

The Committee resolved to authorise the Commissioner to fill in the four wells two in Damar lane, one in Carpenter street and one in De Lisle Road.

INCREASES IN ESTABLISHMENT CHARGES.

The Committee considered the report of the sub-committee regarding the increases in establishment grants proposed to be incorporated in the budget for 1910-11.

The Sub-Committee in its report submitted as follows :

The proposals made by the Heads of Departments for increases have been very carefully scrutinized by the Commissioner. The Sub-Committee have fully discussed the proposals made by him after careful investigation and recommend that these be accepted. From a copy of the statement forwarded herewith it will be seen that an increase of Rs. 1,29,051-12-0 has been recommended by the Commissioner. Of this a provision of Rs. 53,166 has been made under Revenue and Refund Audit Office Establishment for the special experimental staff necessary for the new system of marking departmentally bags of sugar imported into the City. It will, it is estimated, be fully covered by the increased revenue which will be received owing to the better system of supervision introduced. The increase of Rs. 8,044 in the Water Department is due to the revised establishment recently sanctioned and to other small changes and can be easily met out of the existing rates of taxation. The increase under Workshops amounting to Rs. 4,588 will be recovered from the Departments for whom works are carried out in the shops. The increase of Rs. 4,300 under Municipal Dispensaries is, with the exception of Rs. 1,182 on account of the proposed Parshadevi Dispensary nominal, as it represents a transfer of staff from the temporary to the permanent schedule, and will be met by a corresponding decrease under "Hospitals." An increase of Rs. 22,814-4-0 is shown under the Health Department, General Supervision and Conservancy, of which Rs. 15,268 is due to the new Motor Establishment; but against this has to be set a reduction of about Rs. 17,000 in cartdrivers. There will also, it is expected, be a saving of nearly Rs. 25,000 in halalkhores. Of the actual increase, a very considerable sum, about Rs. 21,000, is on account of increases of pay to the lowest ranks, i. e. mukadums, peons, bigaties, and this increase could not be longer deferred in the conditions of labour in Bombay. Of the remainder, the only considerable individual item is a provision of Rs. 7,200 for an Assistant Engineer. The Sub-Committee have carefully considered the reasons advanced by the Commissioner for the creation of this post and are satisfied that it is absolutely necessary that there should be a trained Buildings and Architectural Engineer to assist the Executive Engineer in connection with building works and thus enable the Executive Engineer to devote sufficient time to outdoor work. The Commissioner's statement does not include any provision for the conveyance allowance for this Officer. The Sub-Committee recommend that a provision of Rs. 50 for conveyance allowance be made. The Sub-Committee also recommend the following additional proposals submitted to them at the last meeting:—(1) Provision of an additional Sub-Inspector in the Markets Department on Rs. 50 per mensem in lieu of 2 peons on Rs. 12-8-0 per mensem each. (2) Provision of 2 Laboratory Assistants on Rs. 50-4-7 each per mensem and 2 attendants on Rs. 30 each per mensem in lieu of the present staff of 4 Attendants one on Rs. 40 per mensem and 3 on Rs. 30 per mensem each, and provision of one additional peon for the Laboratory on Rs. 12-8-0 per mensem.

The report was adopted.

A fleet of 102 warships, the largest ever assembled in American waters, will be reviewed in New York Harbour shortly. The vessels, which will include twenty-four first-class battleships, will have a total displacement of 677,285 tons.

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other." would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper, and thousands (home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet Luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by Chemists, Stores, Grocers, etc., and at 74, New Oxford-street London. Established over 35 years.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 15.

The depression in Bengal has disappeared after giving rain in the Upper Assam Valley and light, scattered falls in Chhota Nagpur. Light snow has fallen in Kashmir, and light rain in the extreme south-east of the Peninsula. The western depression is now beginning to affect India, it has given very light rain in Baluchistan. The principal amounts are :— Sr

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Visigoth 2613 tons Captain W. Rule, sailed on Wednesday for Porto Novo with ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons Captain W. Moxon will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer Mazagon 3280 tons, Captain F. W. Fry will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

The steamer Hellas 849 tons Captain M. Berg, arrived here on Tuesday evening from Bangkok October 26, with a cargo of timber.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kanzler 2975 tons Captain F. Smith arrived here on Wednesday from Durban October 18, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga 951 tons Captain W. H. Rothwell, arrived here on Wednesday from Karachi November 13, via Coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co's steamer Bregenz 2385 tons Captain A. de Petris will sail to-day for Trieste &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Highflyer...Capt James...D Dick R N Flagship
H I M S Hardinge ...Comdr Luck ....Troopship
H I M S Minto .....Comdr Latouche .....Troopship
H I M S Investigator.Capt. G N Forteath ...R N R... Survey Str
H M S Perseus.....Comdr C P B Powell...R Navy
H M S Alert .....Comdr.....Somerville... R Navy Stream.
Hellas.....849 Berz .....F F Campbell & Co
Kanzler.....2975 Smith ....A Strandes & Co

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 15.

Abbotsford.....2351 Shelton .....T Morrison & Co
Avala.....2382 Cannass .....W & G G & Co
Brazilian.....2438 Snowdon.....Greaves Cotton & Co
Carunna .....2442 Cuckney .....T Morrison & Co
Garryvale.....2455 McClare .....A Yule & Co
Harpenden .....3553 Cromack ...Andrew ...Yule & Co
Lexie .....2375 Blegdon .....W & A Graham & Co
Morea.....5961 Brown ...London .....P & O Co
Mazagon.....3280 Fry .....M M & Co
Palitana.....1933 Kilner.. .....M M & Co
Umlosi..... ..1135 Brett .....W & A G & Co
Westward Ho.....2316 Carter.....Tae Captain
Wardha.....2352 Cammock...Calcutta ...M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Rinaldo	2795	Chilton	Hull	17-11	J Finlay & Co
F Colombo Maru	2919	Teranaka	Kobe	N Y Kaisha	
G Abydos	1939	Davies			G H Cassum
K Alavi	3328	Gray	Jeddah	20-11	B & P S N Co
N Galilee	555	Wratt	Repairing	27-10	J Mackintosh & Co
N Neilos	737	Cadou	Jeidah		A S N Co
O Farringford	2378	Scroggie	Liverpool	27-11	Graham & Co
Epsom	2970	Craggs	N F	N F	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Ischia	2489	Belsito	Hongkong	16-11	E Line
2 Elysia	3934	Haig	Liverpool	18-11	W & A Graham & Co
7 Bregenz	2386	Petris	Trieste	16-11	A L S N Co
8 Steenbergen	2455	Younge	Rotterdam	15-11	T M & Co
9 Moltkefels	3034	Schneider			Hamburg via Karachi ..W & A G & Co
10|11 Devanha	4785	Hickey	Shanghai	6-12	P&O
14 Dwarka	759	Maxon	Basrah	15-11	M M & Co

H W P D

Bahadur	329	Ahmed			B S N Co
Indravati	513	O Ismail	N F	N F	B S N Co
Mahanadi	549	C Ahmed	N F	N F	B S N Co
Sabarmati	524	C Ahmed	Repairing		

80 Ton Crane.

Dredger Kulu	40	Repairing		B P Trust

M W D D

Himalaya	3705	Gregor	Shanghai	22-11	P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels	Commanders	From
14	Hellas	Berz	Bangkok, Oct 26
15	Kanzler	Smith	Durban, Oct 18
	Linga	Rothwell	Karachi, Nov 13

DEPARTURES.

Nov	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
15	Inchmoor	Helmnick	Garston
	Indula	Tallent	Persian Gulf, &c
	Visigoth	Rule	Porto Novo

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—
Steamer Dwarka, Moxon for Persian Gulf.
" Mazagon, Fry for Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Hellas for Singapore, &c.
" Kanzler for Zanzibar, &c.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	From.
4	Ayaihia	Pondicherry
5	Clan Macleod	Liverpool
10	Hymethis	Calcutta
10	Lichtenfels	New York
12	Trieste	Calcutta

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of York passed Portland on the 13th instant, homeward bound.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—27 bales wool M Joosub ; 89 bales wool and 16 bales goat hair E D Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 cwts maize K Devchand and Co ; 525 cwts myrabollams L Pragjee ; 52 bales wool H K M Jetha ; 83 bales wool D Koondamall ; 200 bales wool B Hurbhum ; 115 bales wool E D Sassoon and Co ; 42 bales wool Bombay Co; 25 bales wool D Tnakurdass ; 8 bales wool D Sassoon and Co ; 60 bales wool W and A Graham and Co ; 60 bales wool D Nagjee.

FOR GLASGOW.

Elysia s—4 cases chutney King King and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Morea s—23 bales hides and skins H A Oomar ; 25 bales hides R M Kooka ; 6 bales skins J M Rahimtools ; 85 bales hides and skins E D Sassoon and Co ; 35 bales skins A E Haji Mohamed ; 5 bales hides R M Kooka ; 73 bales skins W and A Graham and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Elysia s—350 bales cotton waste, S M Kirtikar and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bregenz s—67 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Epsom s—2,250 tons manganese ore, Schroder Smidt and Co.

Steenbergen s—1,050 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee; 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Renaldo s—50 bales hemp, S Surajmall and Co ; 60 bales hemp, M Mooljee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Himalaya s—300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 92 cwts buffer pieces, L Hurjeewan ; 500 bales twist, Currimahoy Ebrahim and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Colombo Maru, s—663 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Colombo Maru, s—10 cases chutney, M Poonjiajee and Sons.

FOR OSAKA.

Colombo Maru s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 100 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

FOR MOJI.

Colombo Maru—84 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

INDIA AND THE DURBAR

SPECIAL FEATURE.

NOW APPEARING IN

The Bombay Gazette.

EIGHT ARTICLES

BY

Sir WILLIAM LEE-WARNER, K.C.S.I., etc.

Sir THOMAS H. HOLDICH, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., etc.

Sir J. D. REES, K.C.I.E., M.P., etc.

Sir CHARLES BRUCE, G.C.M.G., etc.

Col GEORGE H. TREVOR, C.S.I.

Major F. G. CARDEW.

A YEAR of unprecedented splendour will be appropriately closed by the coming Durbar at Delhi, when the Indian Empire, magnificent, fascinating, complex, will draw all eyes to itself as it welcomes its Sovereign. The interest will be at its height during the weeks immediately preceding the Durbar ceremonies, and these pictures of India as it is are all by writers of acknowledged eminence. Sir W. Lee-Warner, as a member of the Council of India, has made the Native States his special study; Sir Thomas Holdich has spent his life in the Indian military and frontier service; Sir J. D. Rees is the author of "The Real India," etc.; Sir Charles Bruce was Director of Public Instruction in Ceylon; Col. G. H. Trevor has held both military and civil appointments and is well known as a sportsman; and Major Cardew was attached to one of the most famous regiments in Indian history—Hodson's Horse.

INDIA'S ROMANTIC PAST : her peoples and their rulers, places of historical interest.
By SIR W. LEE-WARNER, K.C.S.I., etc.

DELHI, the scene of the Durbar; a city of great deeds.
By SIR W. LEE-WARNER, K.C.S.I., etc.

WHAT A DURBAR IS, (procedure, etc.)
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By SIR T. H. HOLDICH, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., etc.

THE INDIAN ARMY; How the native regiments were raised. British soldiers in India.
By MAJOR CARDEW.

HOW INDIA IS GOVERNED ; Calcutta and Simla, the Civil Service, etc., the new Council established under Lord Minto.
By SIR CHARLES BRUCE, G.C.M.G., etc.

SPORT IN INDIA ; Tiger-hunting and Pig-sticking feats.
By COL. TREVOR, C.S.I., etc.

The first article of the series appeared on October 27 : the second appeared on November 3, the third on November 10, and the 4th will be published on November 17.

"MINIMGRAND"

LIPP GRAND, AT THE PRICE OF A COTTAGE PIANO.

PIANOFORTE SPECIALLY BUILT FOR INDIA.

In the large field of choice offered by Messrs. Marcks & Co., Ltd., in Horizontal Grand and Upright Pianos in their collection of the

CHOICEST OF CHOICE PIANOS, THE *Lipp "MINIMGRAND"*

possesses a volume of tone and elasticity of touch not to be found in many grand pianos of much greater length. It entirely supersedes all grades of a similar length made by any maker in the world.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 16th Nov., 1911.

AN OLD BOMBAY WORTHY.

THE death of an old Bombay worthy, Sir Henri Jules Blane, which occurred the other day, in France, the land of his fathers, should not be allowed to pass by unnoticed, at least in this city where for long he was a familiar figure and with whose medical institutions he was intimately connected in the last generation. He was not a purely local notability, for his close connection with the Abyssinian War of 1868, as one of the principal captives for whose rescue it was mainly undertaken, is a matter of history. Reuter has telegraphed the death of many a person less well known to us, but somehow omitted to inform us at the time, of the demise of Dr. Blane as he was universally called when among us. He was knighted very late in life, in fact in his seventieth year, for services which he had rendered more than thirty years before; but the honour was all the more welcome to the old man on that account as a tardy recognition of his merits. Mr. Hormuzd Rassam his chief in the fateful Abyssinian mission, died last year at even a greater age than Dr. Blane, without any such belated honour, though his career was as distinguished and his fame wider, especially as an explorer. Sir Henri as his name shows was of French origin, and though born in London of parents domiciled in England, was educated at the famous Montfellier University in the south of France where he took high degrees in arts and medicine. He first served in the Crimean War and then in 1859 entered the old Bombay Medical Establishment, the precursor of the I.M.S., which he served for nearly thirty years, retiring in 1887. His previous Crimean experience qualified him to serve in the China War which broke out soon after his arrival in India. After his return from the Far East he was on staff employ at the Residency of Aden under Sir. William Merewether, when Mr. Rassam who held a diplomatic post at that station was selected to conduct a mission to King Theodore of Abyssinia, who was then giving us trouble and had seized Consul Cameron and his assistants and held them prisoners. Dr. Blane offered to accompany Rassam who was also joined by Lieutenant (now Colonel) William Prideaux, the only person of that mission who is now alive. The ship which carried them to Massowah on the first stage of their diplomatic labours, was commanded by another Bombay worthy, the late Sir Henry Morland, who later rendered his first notable service as Transport Officer, despatching the expedition sent to relieve Rassam the captive.

After some time they reached the capital of Theodore, only to be promptly placed with Cameron and the former captives and be treated with great inhumanity by that nominally Christian, but really savage ruler. For nearly two years Blane and his fellows suffered unheard of woes, being kept in chains in a dark prison and several times they very narrowly escaped death. Blane managed, though he was strictly watched, to write a report of the captivity which was afterwards published in the Bombay Press and later appeared in book form. Two previous reports which he had written had to be destroyed by himself lest he might have to suffer if detected—which was to be chained hand and foot. But the third report was successfully transmitted. He had taken such great care to make the report light in order to escape notice in transmission that the whole weighed less than an ounce though there was matter in it to fill three entire pages of the *Times* and when printed in book form it extended to more than a hundred pages. The prisoners' sufferings were intense. In this report he says: "The Emperor daily riots in blood and murder; he lives for but one object—revenge. The whole country is in the most disorganised state possible; anarchy rules supreme. What our fate may be in a few months I dare not say—helpless beings in the very centre of a hostile nation who hates the white men, who would rejoice and glory if they could murder them, we have, indeed, but a poor chance if we fall into the hands of the ignorant and infuriated peasantry. At present our position is most critical : we know not in the morning what the evening may bring. Strangers in a distant land, victims of a faithless savage, though all may appear dark and dreary we will not despair but trust in Him who abandons not the innocent but can and will deliver in time of trouble. We have also full confidence that our difficult position will call forth the sympathies of the Queen and country, and that before many months honour and justice will prevail over cruelty and treachery." This was written at the end of August 1867, and relief did not come till March next year. It was almost miraculous that they were either not killed or that they did not succumb to their cruel physical and mental woes. The glorious end of Lord Napier's expedition is well known and need not be dilated on here. After this sad experience Dr. Blane's career lay mainly in Bombay and he was for long a capable Professor of Surgery at Grant College, and physician and surgeon to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and European General Hospitals. On retiring in April 1887 he settled down as consulting physician at Cannes in the South of France. Whilst here he took interest in civil affairs and served in the Municipal Council. In 1901 the late King made him one of the first Knights of the Victorian Order.

SHOULD CORPORATORS BE PAID?

WE suspected, when members of Parliament voted themselves pay of £400 a year, that it would not be long before municipal and other councillors would demand a suitable wage. Our suspicions have proved correct. An insidious commencement has been made in the very heart of the Empire of a movement, which has for its object nothing less than the extraction from the pockets of the unwilling ratepayers of an annual sum for the delectation of their chosen representatives. That movement comes from a place with all the hallowed historic associations of Westminster and, as a London contemporary discerningly remarks, had the motion which the other day was placed before the Westminster City Council been passed "probably it would have been sent to all the municipal bodies in the country and carrying the prestige of the Westminster City Council with it would certainly have influenced many other public authorities." However the Westminster Council did not appear to take the resolution seriously, and it was eventually withdrawn because during the course of its discussion there ceased to be a quorum We hope, however, that no one will allow himself to be deceived by this attitude. No ordinary men—and we have no doubt that the Council of Westminster like others, contains ordinary men—was ever offered more money or shown how to obtain more money, who for long refused to take the suggestion seriously. For the nonce while they feel that the time, is not yet the councillors of Westminster and all the other places that have councils may feign to treat the subject as an airy humorism. But be sure they will be serious enough when they see a chance of drawing cheques and one day in the bright and early future they will return, perhaps successfully to their onslaught on the unhappy ratepayers. Now, we have to consider what influence this agitation may have upon the mind of the "Municipal Corporator" as he loves to call himself in India. We may be sure again, that that influence can only be for the worse Already we can see his eyes glisten at the subtle thought of receiving a salary in return for having become a person of expanded importance. We may make up our minds that if the municipal councillors of England are ever allowed to draw pay, there will be a loud and strong demand from the municipal corporators of India, that they should be treated likewise. It is thus worth while to consider whether out of this evil, there cannot be made to come good. We therefore, make to Government a purely gratuitous suggestion which might be tried to begin with, on the Municipal Corporation of Bombay. Let the members, at once, before generous precedents in England have engendered an acquisitive passion, be paid at a low rate on a kind of inverted piece-work system. Let each member be paid in inverse ratio to the time he occupies with talk. Thus members who talk little, and perform some business will receive a very small but suitable recognition of their efforts. Members who talk, talk, go on talking and do nothing will be owed a microscopical portion of a pie, and we have no doubt with a little ingenuity might be made debtors of the citizens, the privilege of whose suffrages they are wasting.

SHIPOWNERS AND THE INSURANCE BILL.

AN extremely interesting announcement has been made in regard to the Insurance Bill and the action of shipowners by a London correspondent whose credibility there is no reason to doubt. It has especial importance here as it appears that it will affect native Indian seamen as well as British seamen. Without further knowledge, it is difficult to remark upon it, but we give the purport of the statement, which is very circumstantial for what it may be worth. The correspondent guardedly announces the receipt of a statement that the shipowners and the seamen have been arranging a great scheme, by which the whole of the shipping industry will contract out of the Insurance Bill. It is no secret, he says, that the Shipping Federation found that it had met with a severe check during the recent seamen's strike, and it is said that the shipowners have frankly admitted that for the future it may be much better for them if they try to arrange all disputes by negotiations with the men, rather than that either side should be driven to adopt extreme methods. The seamen and dockers work together so closely nowadays, and they have such a good international organisation that disputes in the future are bound to be prolonged and disastrous. Mr. Runciman, who although he is President of the Board of Agriculture has his business interests in shipping, and a leading member of the Shipping Federation were present as guests at a dinner given by the Seamen's and Firemen's Union. Here, it is stated, was sealed a compact towards which friendly negotiations had already been in progress. Once the scheme for contracting out of the Insurance Bill had been agreed upon in principle, a series of meetings at the Treasury followed, when Mr. J. Havelock Wilson, Mr. T. Chambers, and other officials of the Seamen's Union met the shipowners and worked out the details. These are said now to be practically complete, and very soon a public announcement may be expected. It is said that the shipowners have undertaken to insure the whole of their employees, including Lascars.

GERMANY AND BRITIAN.

LIKE those in other countries, German political speeches are not always worth their face value. However, in reading those which have recently been made in the Beichstag on the subject of Britain the one speech, which appears to be fully sincere, is that by Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg administering a severe rebuke to the utterer of a violent anti-British diatribe a day or two earlier. The Chancellor is described as having been passionate in his manner, and the terms in which he couched his indictment of Herr Hydebrand should have been severe enough to carry conviction. He plainly accused Herr Hydebrand of having with an eye to the forthcoming elections attempted to gain for himself and his friends some cheap popularity by an outburst of a cheap kind of so-called patriotism. It is very satisfactory to find that not only does the Chancellor adopt this attitude towards provocative speech against Britain, but that he is supported therein by the Kaiser, and that a similar feeling is at least professed to be felt throughout official circles. The recent action of the German Crown Prince need occasion no concern. His Imperial father has shown his strong disapproval of it, and has taken salutary measures against its repetition. At the same time there is authority for the statement that the Chancellor and the Foreign Office will continue to oppose the anti-British campaign, which has been aroused by the firm tone of Mr. Lloyd George's recent speech. It is difficult to judge how much resentment of its language is genuinely felt amongst the German people or how much it is merely paraded by politicians of an extreme type in the hope of reaping a little personal advantage. Time only will show this, and time also will show the value of present official professions of friendship. At the same time, it is remarkable that rumours of a *rapprochement* between Britain and Germany should simultaneously have got afloat in both countries, and while it is not perhaps well to be too confident the situation does contain hopes of a better friendship between the two peoples.

H. H. THE MAHARAJAH SCINDIA has drawn up an elaborate scheme of instruction by cinematograph for children in his State.

DURING the months of July, August and September last 28,86,778 maunds of salt were cleared in Bengal showing an increase of 13·9 per cent of imported salt compared with the corresponding period of last year.

DJAFER BEY, the Ottoman Consul-General in Bombay, has issued the following notice:—Certificates of origin will be demanded henceforth by the Ottoman Customs authorities for goods forwarded to the Ottoman Empire.

THE "Civil and Military Gazette" understands that Mr. J. C. Arbuthnott, Commissioner, Sarma Valley, will be appointed First Member of the Board of Revenue, Eastern Bengal and Assam, in place of Hon. Mr. Melitus.

THE family of the late Maharajah of Cooch Behar propose to erect a fountain to his memory at Bexhill, where he died. The memorial will be placed on the sea front, near the bungalow in which the Maharajah spent his last days.

SIR DINSHAW PETIT, on behalf of the Zroastrian Conference, has forwarded to the Governor of Bombay, an expression of the joy of the Parsi community at the visit of Their Majesties, and offering them a hearty and loyal welcome.

BEFORE leaving for Delhi the Maharajs of Mysore and a large palace party will visit Talkad, the remarkable sand dunes, not far from Sivasamudrum, to attend a religious ceremony which is observed once in thirty years. The Pancha lingas are to be on view.

THE death has occurred at Calcutta of the noted Arabic scholar Razaki Fatohi Azov who had been for years Arabic Lecturer in the Calcutta University and Examiner to the Calcutta and Punjab Universities. At the time of his death he was writing an exhaustive book on Arabic Grammar for the Calcutta University.

THE Hon'ble Mr. W. H. Clark, Member of Viceroy's Executive Council, will leave Simla on 21st November and his dates thereafter will be :—Delhi 22nd, Pusa 24th and 25th ; arrive Calcutta 26, after halting there on 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th, Mr. Clark will return to Delhi on 3rd December for the Durbar week. He will leave Delhi on 17th and arrive in Calcutta on 18th December.

IT is definitely settled that the Hindu University deputation will wait on the Hon. Mr. Butler at Delhi on December 4, 1911. The personnel of the deputation has not yet been settled. The Hindu University Deputation to Hon. Mr. Butler on December 3rd is to include Mr. V. P. Madhava Row, C. I. E., late Dewan of Mysore, who is going to Delhi as one of the provincial guests of the Madras Government.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

BERLIN, Oct. 27.

THE AREOPAGNS OF THE GREAT POWERS.

Mr. Hamilton Davis, the well-known writer on political topics, will not be suspected of pro-German proclivities. All the greater was the sensation caused by his latest Essay entitled. "The New Bismarck." The thesis proclaimed therein asserts, that by the Potsdam Interview of November 1910, a configuration of European politics be restored as it existed in the times of Prince Bismarck and up to the abolition of the compact of secret back-insurance between Russia and Germany. The author looks upon the Russo-German "rapprochment" as a guarantee of European peace and is very severe on the artificialexcitment stirred up in England about questions, of a subordinate character such as the nominal annexation of Bosnia or the Cretan imbroglio or the Franco-German dispute about Morocco. He does not think much of those political writers who fancy themselves to be called upon to continue the policy of the late King Edward VII without his insight into the incessant changes of the situation. We are not inclined to accept his harsh censures on some living statesmen both at home and abroad; but his main contention that a new leaf has been turned over in European politics is incontrovertible and he has well brought out the new historical pivot of our new departure.

This axis of all future revolutions is the natural solidarity of all great powers for the maintenance of the "status quo," as long as there is no urgent need for a change, and the universal understanding that all powers have a common interest in watching every possible change, not from the standpoint of particular gains or losses, but in the interest of preserving the state of culture as it now exists. The supposed antagonism of the Triple Entente to the Triple Alliance is not anymore the decisive motive power of the political machinery ; nor is the equilibrium of power based on the see-saw moves of these two groups as a whole. The truth is, that all individual states, even the smallest, group themselves anew whenever a new question comes into the foreground. Nobody can say that during the Algeciras Conference, Italy made any effort for supporting her ally Germany ; nor has the Republic of France associated itself with Iswolski's policy on the Balkan peninsula. On the contrary, we perceive quite plainly that all Great Powers stick together, whenever a real disturbance of peace is threatening The revolution in China and the Tripolitan expedition of the Italians have brought home this lesson to all thinking politicians ; especially to those who had forgotten the existing solidarity of interests since the Boxer troubles and the common punitive expedition by England and Germany against the insolence of President Castro.

We have witnessed very miserable discussions in the Press about the question, whether England or whether Germany are to be chiefly blamed for instigating the Italian breach of peace ! Rightly considered such an allegation involves a reckless injury against the honour of Italy herself, because it does not admit that this great power should be independent enough to bear the responsibility for its own political plans and military actions. How matters really stand, may be easily perceived from the letter addressed by the Imperial Chancellor to the President of the German Diet, when he requested to postpone the interpellations about foreign politics for the present. He said that about the Tripolitan problem incessantly deliberations of all the great powers are carried on with a view of finding a course compatible with the interest of Europe, and a solution equally acceptable to both belligerent. It goes without saying that neither Italy nor Turkey need be afraid of any unfriendly attempt at intervention, as long as they respect the requirements of the European situation. Recent history teaches us, how such things are managed. President Roosevelt, in 1905, acted in the sense of the universal brotherhood of nations when he proposed peace negotiations on American soil to the Japanese and Russian governments. Ten years previously Japan might just as well have been spared the humiliating act of intervention if her statesmen had listened to the friendly advice prompted by a friendly power in the interest of peace in Asia. The Anglo-German agreement of October 16th, 1900, to which afterwards all other Powers except Russia acceded, is another instance of the clearly defined solidarity, of all great powers. As regards the Morocco question, the Algeciras Conference of 1906, is a monument of the activity of the Areopagns of the great powers.

If such a community of political interest is not felt, or if it falls into abeyance, or if no efficient co-operation is arrived at, there is indeed no security for the "status quo" against the arbitrary will of the more powerful party. Thus it happened that for the desperately rotten Empire of Corea neither the community of the great powers nor the second Hague Conference could be made available, when the last effort was tried to secure a political existence for a state that had concluded treaties of amity with every great power. Whether Europe will, in furture come to the rescue of the Central Government of China as in the days of the Taiping Rebellion, is now a burning question. Certainly no single power will be entrusted with a European mandate or get leave from the Areopagns of the Great Powers to respond to a call of help either from the Manchu Dynasty or from the Rebels.

In the present troubles in Africa and Asia, the decision does not rest with the Triple Entente or with the Triple Alliance, but with that larger solidarity, into which eventually the United States and Japan will enter, i. e., nothing else but the Areopagns, of the great powers, that may constitute itself at every moment and commence action whenever it likes.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON MARITIME LAW.

In Paris, the "Comite Maritime International' held its tenth annual meeting during the second week of October. It is the purpose of this association to remove the difficulties arising from the different modes of procedure in the maritime law codes of various nations and to define certain international usages that may be incorporated into an international Code of Maritime Law. This year two questions were fairly settled : 1. the limitation of the ship-owner's liability for loss of life or bodily hurts ; 2. The uniform regulation of the freight charges in case of accidents. In both questions the Shipping Companies, the Maritime Insurance Companies and the specialists among the lawyers take a lively interest from all parts of Europe, representatives had put in an appearance.

As regards the limitation of the ship-owner's liability the opinion of the meeting favoured the practice now adopted in England. There the liability is graduated according to the size of the ship and in no case will exceed seven pounds sterling per ton. It was only after a long period of experience that the English Admiralty Court fixed this limit. In fact, it has been proved that one of the largest English shipping companies has only in one case been sued for an amount equal to the limit now fixed. The North German Lloyd is under the German Maritime Law held responsible to the full extent of its fleet ; but there never was any case in which as much was demanded by the injured party as the new rule will fix as a maximum.

For making the freight law more conform, the Conference resolved to recommend the German Rules as a model for International Usage. Accordingly the shipping company is made responsible for any mistake or misdemeanour of the captain and the crew, if thereby damage is caused to the holder of the bill of lading. For cargo freighted by specification in a bill of lading freight is only payable if the ship arrives at its destination and properly discharges the collies. It is, however, understood that for goods liable to suffer by the voyage (such as fruit) the freight is due even if they are not delivered in fair condition. On the other hand lump sums of freight agreed on either for the load of the whole ship or for parts thereof are to be paid even if the ship never reaches its destination. If a ship is chartered, the liability for damages or losses of cargo is divided in such a manner, that the ship-owner is held responsible for all damages caused by bad seamanship or nautical mistakes of the captain, while the Charter Party pays for commercial shortcomings.

The next meeting will be held at Copenhagen in 1913.

PROFESSOR BERGMANN ON THE FATAL DISEASE OF THE EMPEROR FREDERICK III.

In about a week's time a biography of the celebrated professor of surgery, Ernest von Bergmann, will be published by the firm of F. C. W. Vogel of Leipzig. The author, Mr. Arend Buchholtz, could avail himself of the private correspondence and professional memorandums of his hero and thereby is in a position to enlighten us on many points of exceptional interest. The general reader will, of course, turn his attention before all to Bergmann's activity during the disease of the Crown Prince, afterwards Emperor Frederick III; and it is this chapter that is most replete with new information. It will be remembered that the German professors had already diagnosed cancer in May, 1887 and that laryngo-fissure was unanimously proposed by the three Berlin authorities Bergmann, Gerhardt and Tobold. They were of opinion that this operation, if performed at once, would not endanger the life of the Royal patient nor even seriously affect his voice. It was without foundation if Bismark in his "Recollections and Reflections" asserted, that "the doctors intended to make the Crown Prince unconscious and extract the larynx without his knowledge"; as a matter of fact, the complete extirpation of the larynx was never thought of nor was anything kept secret before the Crown Prince. On the contrary, the Royal patient told Bergmann that "the swelling was to be removed at any rate, and if you cannot get at it from inside, please cut it from without." Everything already prepared for the operation, the Crown Princess taking an active part in arranging everything for the comfort of the patient. But on May 20th Sir Morell Mackenzie arrived from London, and pronounced his conviction that the growth in the throat was not of a malignous nature. On his proposal a particle was to be sent to Professor Virchow, the pathological anatomist of the University. The first particle sent to Virchow was so small that he could not pass judgment and the second one he declared to be a part of a thick hardening and of no pathological importance. It is, however, more than highly probable that Sir Morell Mackenzie's pinchers had got hold of the right and healthy, instead of the left, tracheary tissue, which after his operation showed a violation of which it had been free before. Sir Morell Mackenzie had thereby lost the confidence of his German colleagues, but the Crown Princess, the Crown Prince and even Bismarck rejoiced that by a specialist complete recovery without any further operation was declared possible. The journey of the Crown Prince to Scotland and to the Italian Riviera was determined on. At San Remo, however, the disease made quick progress. The tracheotomy became imperative, Bergmann was ordered by the old Emperor to proceed at once to San Remo and to stay there until the end of the surgical treatment. The private letters written by the great surgeon from San Remo to his wife give us most pethetic glimpses at the tragedy of the Royal patient. Most effective is the account of the tracheotomy performed by Dr. Bramann, Bergmann's assistant. It was only after long discussions that Bramann got his will and that chloroform was used for making the operation painless. Prince Henry who was present at the 20 minutes operation admired the skill of the operator so much that on leaving the sick-room he declared "Bramann is my friend for the remainder of my life." As regards Bergmann's own treatment, he found himself hindered on every step by Sir Morell Mackenzie, who even then would not admit that it was a case of cancer. The blood vomited by the Crown Prince was in Mackenzie's opinion due to the shape of the cannula introduced by Bergmann. At last Bergmann allowed the English expert to apply his own cannula. The effect was most annoying, and there was no help but returning to Bergmann's cannula. The Crown Prince wrote on a slip of paper : "Your cannula is much better ; please do not exchange it again and decide to retain your own cannula." Of the kindness, consideration and patience of the Crown Prince Bergmann cannot say too much. When he watched the night at the bedside, the Crown Prince wrote : "That you should sit up all night on my account, makes me feel miserable." The leave-taking was most touching, the Crown Prince stretching his hand several times to the surgeon in token of gratefulness. Equally pathetic is, however, the picture drawn of the Crown Princess. "She is a passionate lover of her husband and indefatigable in her efforts to soothe him. You ought to see with what expression of devotion she kisses the forefront, the eyes, the hands of her Consort." But what Bergmann calls the heroic subjectivism of the Princess, was her misfortune. She believed in Mackenzie's prognosis, because she hoped and wished for the more favourable turn he had pledged his professional honour for. She had therefore no confidence in any other medical man, not even in Kussmaul who was called in by the advice of Bergman and with the approval of Sir Morell Mackenzie. She was convinced that all danger was over when the wound of the tracheotomy was healing, and told Bergmann to return to Berlin as the laryngological treatment was to be entrusted entirely to the English doctor. By special order of the Emperor Bergmann remained at San Remo. It was of no avail that the anatomist Waldeyer was sent. To Sir Morell Mackenzie the case was confided to the end.

What happened after the death of the old Emperor, is well known. On March 10th, the sick Emperor Frederick III travelled to Berlin. By his own Imperial decree, the exclusive treatment was handed over to Sir Morell Mackenzie. Three months afterwards he breathed his last.

L. ASCH.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 12.

H. H. the Nizam and his entourage returned last night from Gulburga and a salute, announcing the arrival, was fired this morning after sun-rise. Preparations are being pushed through for the departure of His Highness to Delhi on the 22nd instant, to be present at the Coronation Durbar. H. E. the Minister will precede him, so also the Military Minister, Nawab Nizam Yar Jung, Khan-i-Khanan Bahadur. The other nobles included in the entourage, are Nawabs Valli-ud-din, Moin-ud-din, Salar Jung and (it is said) Imam Jung Kurshid-ul-Mulk Bahadurs.

Mr. Brian Egerton C.I.E., who has been appointed Inspector-General of the three Paigah Illaquas, is organising an efficient office staff. What powers the Inspector-General is invested with and will exercise, are not defined, and the orthodox dependents on those estates have grown neurotic and moodily speculative. In the administration of State, as contradistinguished from Crown and Feudatory, holdings, there are Inspectors-General of Revenue. Settlement, Police Registration, this, that and something else. But in no case do any of these infringe on the powers of the Prime Minister. The most those officers could do is to make recommendations (for or against any measure or official) but their acceptance or sanction lies with the Minister with an appeal to the Nizam.

For the newly introduced examination this year, the Cambridge Preliminary, about eleven girls from the Secunderabad St. Anne's Convent have been selected to appear. The examination is to be held about the middle of next month at the Nizam College and will be presided over by Professor P.H. Sturge, M.A.

Mr. G. N. Sheshadri, M. R. Ag. S., who was recently appointed Agricultural Expert of H. H. the Nizam's dominions, as a temporary measure, has been confirmed in this appointment. Mr. Sheshadri is comparatively a young man, full of energy and intelligence. On his taking his degree, he returned to India and joined the Nagpore Service (since known as the Central Provinces) where had he remained he should now be drawing over a thousand rupees monthly. But after the death of his father, the Rev. G. N. Sheshadri, who established in Jaulna the Scotch Free Church Mission Branch, for which purpose Sir Salar Jung I granted the deceased gentleman a free-hold plot of ground admeasuring 5,000 acres, Mr. Seshadri, Junior, relinquished his British appointment and took charge of the management of the Jaulna Mission of the Free Church of Scotland. As Agricultural Expert, Mr. Shashadrie he should succeed considering his abilities as a botanist and agriculturist are of no mean order.

The Police and Municipality do not appear to be vigilant enough in preventing plague patients being transported from one place to another. The night before last, a man who lost his daughter the day previous and was attacked himself, was conveyed from Hyder Guda near Rumboldt Koti to Ramkote and located in the house of a relation. On this being discovered yesterday morning the British and Moglai police were immediately informed and promptly had the man removed to the Segregation Camp. He was suffering from bubonic plague.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 15.

Major C. Rattray, 26th Punjabis, is appointed 2nd-in-Command of that regiment.

Capt. T. W. Sheppard, 2nd Battalion, Liverpool Regiment, is appointed Adjutant of the 8th Battalion of the same regiment.

AFFAIRS IN PERSIA.

SIR E. GREY QUESTIONED IN THE HOUSE.

The Ultimatum and the Anglo-Russian Agreement.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 14.

In the House of Commons to-day, Colonel Yate asked a series of questions drawing attention to the continued insecurity in Southern Persia, and the consequent loss to British and Indian merchants, and asking whether, pending the organisation and efficient working of the new gendarmerie, steps would be taken to render the roads secure.

Sir Edward Grey replied that it would be an undertaking of the most serious responsibility, possibly leading to grave consequences, if we ourselves took steps for patrolling the roads. He was unable at present to say that we should do anything of the sort ourselves.

Mr. Ponsonby asked whether the Russian ultimatum was not a violation of the Anglo-Russian Agreement to preserve the integrity of Persia.

Sir Edward Grey said that the Agreement could not be construed as depriving either Government of the right to claim redress for injuries to subjects or to their property. The ultimatum was based on such claims, and was not necessarily, or in principle, a violation of the agreement. The issues raised by developments in Persia were too important to discuss except by a full statement, for which he trusted there would be an opportunity later.

British Officers in the North

Replying to Mr. Dillon, in reference to Sir Edward Grey's warning regarding the appointment of a Britisher to the post of Collector of Tabriz, Sir Edward Grey said that the constant appointment of Britishers in North Persia must give the impression that British influence was displacing Russian influence in the north.

Sir Edward Grey added that we could not connive at that change, which was contrary to the spirit of the Anglo-Russian undertaking, and was bound to provoke counter-measures on the part of Russia. Mr. Shuster had been informed of this effect in connection with the appointment of Mr. Lecoffe. It was in the interest of the independence and integrity of Persia that neither Britishers nor Russians should be appointed to posts on the frontiers of Russia and India respectively.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

A message from St. Petersburg to the *Daily News* states that a responsible ministry will be formed at Teheran very shortly.

The message further declares that M. Poklevsky-Kozell, Russian Minister in Teheran, will present a despatch to the Persian Government declaring that the practical exercise of any authority by Mr. Shuster in the Russian zone will be regarded as an unfriendly act.

INDIA'S OPIUM TRADE.

Compensation for Abolished Posts.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

In the House of Commons, Lord Ronaldshay put a series of questions, urging the claims of officers of the Opium Service as they are discharged, to employment in posts of equal status in other services.

Mr. Montagu replied that the Indian regulations provided for compensation in the event of an appointment being abolished, if no suitable employment could be found for the holder, but every effort was being made to provide such employment. The Government of India had undertaken to give consideration to the reasonable interests of all competent officers, whose services had been dispensed with. The abolition of appointments and the provision, which could be made for those displaced were matters with which the Government of India was competent to deal, and were not reported to the Secretary of State.

Replying to a question, whether it was intended eventually to end the cultivation of opium in British India, and to restrict to Native States the cultivation of the drug required for consumption in India and for the remaining export trade, Mr. Montagu said that the Secretary of State was not aware of such an intention. In any case it would require his approval.

MINERS' CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

A Strike Improbable.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

A conference of miners' delegates representing 630,000 miners opened in London yesterday, to decide whether the miners should go on strike to secure a minimum wage or continue negotiations with the owners.

It is understood that the meeting manifested a divergence of opinion and that a strike is unlikely.

CANADA'S LOYALTY.

Speech by Mr. Foster in New York.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Mr. Foster, the Canadian Minister, in a speech in New York, said, "I cannot say too emphatically that Canadians intend to remain British until the crack of doom. The word 'autonomy' has been worked to death under the Laurier regime."

The speaker trusted that in future they would hear less about their rights to autonomy and more about their duty to the Empire.

JUTE STEAMER ON FIRE.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Steam was pumped into the hold of the "Wentworth," throughout the night. Three Chinese seamen were found suffocated this morning. It is supposed that they were overcome by opium.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

The steamer "Wentworth" which was reported by Reuter to be on fire at Dover had left Calcutta for Dundee with a full cargo of jute, 6,414 tons on October 15th. She was chartered for the Clan line.

THE CHINESE REBELLION.

Yuan-Shi-Kai Ordered to be Premier.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, Nov. 14.

An Edict commands Yuan-Shi-Kai to accept the Premiership, and orders all the Viceroys and Governors of all the provinces to select from three to five representatives, who are to come to Peking to confer on the situation. The Edict appoints delegates, who are to visit the sixteen disturbed areas and pacify the population.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 14.

Manchuria has declared itself autonomous. The administration is actually in the hands of deliberative committees at Mukden, Kirin and Tsitsihar.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Reuter is authorised to deny officially that troops will be landed at Shanghai.

SHANGHAI, Nov. 15.

Wu-Ting-Fang, the Foreign Secretary of the Revolutionaries, has published an appeal to the Powers to use their influence to secure an abdication of the dynasty. He says that the fourteen revolted provinces will shortly form a national assembly at Shanghai.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 15.

Bhamo correspondent, writing on the 12th November, says,—The Commissioner of Customs with his staff who arrived from Tengyue on the night previous, reports that the city fell under the control of the rebels about a fortnight ago, the Imperial troops at once joined the rebels. Despite promises of protection of foreigners great disorder is prevailing and efficient discipline is impracticable and foreigners were leaving as soon as possible. Jails have been broken open and recruits are being enlisted in the army on promises of high wages and these are mostly from the criminal and desperados. The bazars have been closed through fear of being looted. The rebels are described as ludicrously ignorant of handling arms. The British Consul at Tengyueh was in Bhamo when the trouble began and is now on his way back to his post. No fear is entertained as to his safety.

SMALL SHARE COMPANIES IN CHINA.

Bill Introduced in the Reichstag.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, Nov. 14.

Re-introducing the Bill which was rejected by the Reichstag early in 1911, enabling the formation of companies with shares of small denominations at Kiau Chau, and in the Consular Court districts in China, Herr von Kiderlen-Waechter dwelt on the disadvantages compelling Germans in the East to organise their commercial undertakings in conformity with English law. He emphasised the necessity for securing the co-operation of Chinese capital, which could only be obtained by means of small shares. One consequence of the previous rejection was that the single German industrial company in China had been converted into an English one.

Herr Arendt supported the measure, but feared that 200 mark shares would be of little use, while English companies had pound shares.

After an animated debate for and against, the Bill was referred to the budget committee.

MOROCCO AGREEMENT.

Announcement in the Reichstag.

BERLIN, Nov. 15.

In the Reichstag, to-day, the Minister of the Interior announced that the Government, after further consideration, was still convinced that the Franco-German Agreement did not require legislative assent. On the other hand, colonial expansion had assumed such scope that the legislative bodies should co-operate in the matter to a greater extent than hitherto; consequently, the Government was prepared to accept the motion of the Centre, that the frontiers of colonial protectorates could only be altered by Act of Parliament.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

A message from Madrid to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, in spite of official denial, asserts that the Spanish Foreign Minister and the German Ambassador discussed on the 13th instant, the proposal for the acquisition by Germany of Spanish Guinea.

THAMES IRONWORKS COMPANY.

Receiver Appointed.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The Chancery Court has appointed a receiver for the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company. Counsel mentioned that 3,000 or 4,000 workmen must be paid on Saturday.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The Thames Ironworks receiver announces that business will proceed as usual.

GERMANY AND BRITAIN.

Recent Hostile Speeches.

LONDON, Nov. 13.

Lord Selborne speaking at Newcastle to-day referred to the recent speeches in the Reichstag expressing hostility to Britain and containing threats of war and emphatically declared that Britain had a right to ask for explanations. His lordship said that either too much or too little had been said and Britain should know the legitimate aspirations of the German people to which Britain was supposed to be a constant and obstinate obstacle.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

M. C. C. Team in Melbourne.

MELBOURNE, Nov. 15.

The M. C. C. team arrived here to-day and were accorded a civic reception. Mr. Warner is absent owing to gastritis and will be unable to play for some time. Mr. Douglas will act as captain in the match against Victoria here on Friday.

THEIR MAJESTIES' VOYAGE.

Arrival at Gibraltar.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The King and Queen arrived at Gibraltar late yesterday evening. Owing to the stormy weather, the salutes, illuminations and other arrangements for the reception of Their Majesties were cancelled.

The "Medina" and the Royal Escort were met by the Atlantic fleet.

GIBRALTAR, Nov. 13

The "Medina" resumed her voyage to-day amid the firing of Royal salutes and the cheering of crowds. The ships were manned and the spectators sang the National Anthem.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 15.

The following Press Communique is issued:—The Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to direct that the instructions for the dress of clergymen in the notification issued by the Military Secretary to the Viceroy, will apply in the case of all ceremonies at Delhi for which full or levee dress has been prescribed for persons entitled to wear uniform.

VICEROY'S CAMP, DEHRA DUN, Nov. 14.

His Majesty's levee will be held on the 2nd January and Court on the 5th January.

CORONATION DURBAR, Nov. 15.

The official map of the Coronation Durbar Camps is on sale at rupee one a copy. Applications accompanied by a remittance sufficient to cover postage should be made to the Registrar, Coronation Durbar Committee's Office, Coronation Durbar.

The Viceroy's arrival here on Saturday morning will be public.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

With a view to the mitigation of cruelty to animals, the Honorary General Secretary, of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has addressed the following letter to the authorities at Delhi and Calcutta:—"I have the honour to draw your attention to the dread that many humane people in this country have, that the time of the Delhi Durbar will be made an occasion of much cruelty to draught and pack animals, whose owners, in the hope of reaping a rich harvest from visitors, will overwork their animals and make use of many that are unfit by reason of lameness and disease."

At the meeting of the Royal Reception Committee this evening the report showing the progress of the organisation of the Calcutta Pagant was submitted by the Maharajah Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore. The report stated that owing to the insuperable difficulties in the way of making the Khashia dance attractive it had been reluctantly decided to abandon it. The Dacca Michill procession too had been abandoned because it would take an hour and a half to perform it and was impossible to devote such a length of time to it alone. It would have also cost Rs. 20,000.

The Nauroz procession is complete in every detail and is expected to arrive on December 20th. The Maharaja of Maurkhanj has arrived here and has been arranging to train two elephants to pull the "Rath" (car) in the Nawroz procession. The "Rath" is the one which H. H. the Jam Shahib is sending to reach Calcutta in the beginning of December.

The form and procession of the Dassera and the Nawroz processions have been discussed with many Chiefs and the final details are being worked out by Dr. Dennison Ross and Capt Meadows.

The Ooriya pike war dance is now practically ready. It is assumed that Their Majesties will arrive at the Pandal at 2-30, the processions will start at 3 and the Pageant will be over by 4-30.

Parties from up-country, it was stated would arrive in Calcutta between December 13th and 16th and elephants at a later date. The Maurbhanj Raj elephants were coming by river steamers and those from Bhopal and Rewa were marching along the Grand Trunk Road.

Altogether 61 elephants, 33 camels and 199 horses will be employed in the two processions.

It is understood that the Dacca Janamastami Procession has been eliminated from the programme of the Royal Pageant.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 15.

In the semi-finals of the Royal Dragoons Cup Captain Barrett's team of Scouts met the Highland Light Infantry who received 9 goals by the end of sixth Chukkur. Eleven all widened the posts at the extra Chukkur. After seven minutes extra play the Scouts scored the winning goal, General Mahon playing very well for them. Score:—Scouts, 12. Highland Light Infantry, 11.

The second game was between the Wanderers and the Eighth Hussars (A). The Wanderers received five but Hussars easily made this up winning by fourteen goals to six.

BOMBAY DECORATIONS.

The Municipal Commissioner has addressed the following letter to the Standing Committee, regarding the decoration of Municipal Buildings on the occasion of the Royal visit:—"I have the honour to state that no arrangements exists for hoisting flags on the Municipal Buildings, and, both in view of the Royal visit, and in order that flags might be flown on other suitable occasions, I thought it desirable to arrange for the erection of permanent flag staffs on the Municipal Buildings mentioned below, and for the purchase of 15 Union Jack flags, for which an expenditure of Rs. 1,685 has been incurred: Fort Fire Brigade Station, Municipal Offices Buildings, Crawford Markets, Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade Station, Kumbharwada School, Malabar Hill Reservoir, Head-Quarters Fire Brigade, Bhandarwada Reservoir, Victoria and Albert Museum, and Moreland Road School."

As announced in our advertisement column, on the night of Tuesday the 5th of December, when Their Royal Highnesses the King and Queen travel from Bombay to Delhi by the B. B. and C. I. Company's line, two Express trains from Colaba have been cancelled and the timing and route of No. 1 Down Gujarat mail train have been modified.

POWDER FOR FRENCH FORCES.

Investigating Committee's Report.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, Nov. 14.

The committee investigating the subject of powder has reported strongly in disfavour of a certain factory, where powder for the Army and Navy has been made for some years. The report reprehends severely the laxity of supervision during manufacture and at delivery.

PARIS, Nov. 15.

There was a debate in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, on the Navy powder.

After a statement by M. Delcasse, Minister of Marine, giving details of the steps which had been taken to find a serviceable powder for the Navy, a vote of confidence in the Government was passed by 402 votes to 98.

DESTROYER DAMAGED IN COLLISION.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

H. M. destroyer "Scorpion" to-day collided with a Danish sailing vessel in the North Sea. The "Scorpion" had a hole made in her side. The sailing vessel was also damaged and is being towed to Dover.

THE WAR IN TRIPOLI.

Turkish Attacks Continue.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY]

ROME, Nov. 15.

Official telegrams from Tripoli describe the continuance of Turkish attacks on the Italian lines.

It is stated that the Italians sent artillery and infantry to reinforce the troops at Sidi Messri, where they also mounted searchlights. The enemy, however, made a further attack yesterday afternoon.

Torrential rains are falling at Tripoli.

LATE KING LEOPOLD'S DAUGHTERS.

Princess Louise's Suit Dismissed

LONDON, Nov. 15.

Princess Louise of Belgium has lost her action against the Belgian State to recover estate, the value of which is estimated at two million sterling, transferred by the late King Leopold to a special fund which His Majesty had created in order to prevent his daughters from inheriting his estate.

The Court only awarded the Princess a sum of sixty thousand sterling, which amount King Leopold transferred to the fund two days before his death.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

Half-Yearly Dividend.

LONDON, Nov. 15.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company have declared a half-yearly dividend on deferred stock, of six and a half per cent with a bonus of three per cent.

PUNJAB COUNCIL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Nov. 15.

At the meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council to-day replies were given to a series of questions put by the Hon. Messrs Shadi Lal, Harichand and Ahad Shah. Replying to Mr. Harichand's question regarding the expulsion of two Indian gentlemen from the Julundur Cantonment under section 211 of the Cantonment Code the Government reply was that the Commanding Officer may take action under this Section without assigning any reason. Cantonments are places especially set apart for military purposes and subject to a special code of rules designed to ensure the administration of such areas for military purposes, Section 211 is not one of the sections in respect of which the local Government is empowered to exercise any control nor is such action a magisterial order which can be questioned by the District Magistrate or any other with judicial authority. Any petition about such action must be preferred to the higher military authorities or to the Government of India.

In reply to Mr. Ahadshah's question the Government said the back fees cannot be reintroduced and any such agreement entered into by legal practitioners will be contrary to public policy which will render them liable to the disciplinary action of the court.

In reply to the question by the Hon. Mr. Shadilal about the inadequacy of accommodation in schools the Government said that the enhanced fees would ensure better accomodation in schools. In reply to another question relating to profession tax in cantonments the reply was that the tax was levied under section 15 of the Cantonment Act.

The Select Committee's report on the Punjab Courts Act Amendment Bill was then considered and animated discussion followed. Two of the Hon. Mr. Shadilal's amendments and one by Mr. Fenton were accepted. The reports of the Select Committee on the Punjab Colonisation Bill and the Punjab Tenancy Act Amendments Bill were then presented.

The Lieutenant Governor paid a very warm eulogy to the services rendered by the Hon'ble Mr. Douie, Vice-President of the Council, who will be shortly retiring from the Civil Service and the post of senior Financial Commissioner.

BANK OF BURMA FAILURE.

Comment in Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 15.

The record of progress during the brief career of the Bank of Burma, provides little that would have justified a pessimistic view of its permanence and prosperity. On the contrary, there has from the first been a steady development of its operations. The funds of the Bank have, it is stated, been largely invested in the oil industry in Burma, and the suspension of payment is probably not unconnected with the bad times, through which that industry is at present passing. Should that explanation prove correct the recovery of the industry might enable the Bank to resume business on a normal footing. On the other hand, it is much more likely that the depositors will have to steel themselves to accepting the Bank notice as a final intimation.

Mr. W. F. Pelly, Manager of the Madras Branch of the Bank of Burma, interviewed this morning, said that he had absolutely no information yet as to the cause of the Bank's suspension. Madras is not affected to the same extent as are Bombay and Calcutta.

Regarding the failure of the Bank of Burma, the police, at Madras, are still guarding the premises, but have not taken charge of anything.

The Bombay Manager, in reply to a telegram enquiring the cause of the suspension and the position of depositors, has received the following telegram from his Head Office:—"Suspension was caused by the depreciation of Oil securities and withdrawal of deposits. The Board of Directors consider the position of the depositors and shareholders will be regained with careful liquidation."

FREE LIBRARY AT HOWRAH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

A free library is being erected at Howrah, the District Magistrate, Mr. Payne having offered a plot of land free on behalf of the Government, while Babu Jyotkumar Mukerji has consented to erect the building at a cost of Rs. 9,000. The latter gentleman has also promised to provide the library with books, furniture etc. The Lieutenant-Governor has promised to lay the foundation-stone and the library is to be named after him, the Duke Library.

ENQUIRY INTO HIGH PRICES

Discussion with Karachi Chamber.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 15.

Mr. Datta, the officer on special duty for equiring into high prices, visited the Karachi Chamber of Commerce by arrangement this afternoon to discuss with the members a list of purpose. The questions already circulated by him for that Hon. Mr. Webb, Chairman, in welcoming Mr. Datta said,—"We shall be glad to place at his disposal any information we possess in this Chamber that may prove of use to him in his enquiry." He then said that the mercantile community was very disappointed at the action taken by the Government in connection with the very serious shrinkage in the purchasing powers of the rupee now in progress. It was common knowledge that the value of purchasing power of money was dwindling all over the world and the Government of India was charged with stimulation or adding to the difficulties and miseries of the situation by manufacturing and floating at critical time the largest quantity of token money ever issued by any Government in the world, ancient or modern. Even if this charge be ignored the facts of the situation, the extraordinary rise in prices with the grave injustices to all fixed wage-earners (especially those of the poorest classes who in India run into scores of millions) demand that the Government at once undertake thorough investigation through an independent committee of the most competent authorities that could be got together for the purpose. Instead of which what did they see? The Finance Department appointed one of its own officers—only one—to undertake what for one man can only be described as Herculian task of collecting many tons of statistical evidence throughout the whole of India with the object of reporting whether superior authorities made the mess of their management of currency or not. Such investigation could hardly be expected to command public confidence nor could the public regard it as indication that the Government of India had grasped in its proper proportion the magnitude, the importance and terrible effects of great changes in value of money that were now taking place under their very eyes.

GOLD CURRENCY.

Referring to the 18 questions propounded to the Chamber of Commerce by Mr. Datta, Mr. Webb said that so far as the Karachi Chamber was concerned he was sorry to say that they had been unable to see their way to give any collective answers because not only did many questions involve matters of highly controversial character but half of them were quite impossible of exact replies such as they were asked to give. How were the Chambers of Commerce to explain the probable effects of variations in prices of necessaries of life on different sections of commodity. A question in which the climax was perhaps reached was in the last question of all when they were asked to state in what proportion as compared with rupee sovereigns would circulate in India if they were available to a large extent. Never before has was sure had any Chamber of Commerce been seriously asked to give reply to a hypothetical riddle of this character. He said that pactically every question now asked by Mr. Datta had been already asked and answered with wonderful wealth of statistical detail by Mr. Atkinson, Accountant General of the United Provinces, only two years ago. Mr. Atkinson not only employed all pertinent statistical material then available in and out of India, but he made various calculations, tables and index numbers of his own. Result of Mr. Atkinson's investigation was most damaging to the reputation of the Financial Department of the Government of India. He could not do better than refer Mr. Datta to Mr. Atkinson's conclusions which cover and answer the whole subject and score of Mr. Datta's enquiry. Indeed with Mr. Atkinson's valuable paper on record, said Mr. Webb, it was difficult to understand what further information the Government expected to obtain by their present enquiry.

WOULD SOVEREIGNS CIRCULATE FREELY?

To one of Mr. Datta's questions Mr. Webb asked whether they thought if sovereigns were available to a large extent they would circulate freely in India. He believed that they could give the united reply. The answer is unqualified affirmative. Mr. Datta replied very briefly to the principal points raised by Mr. Webb. He said that the object of the present enquiry was not to do work of communion, such as Mr Webb seemed to contemplate but merely to collect statistical data such as would enable the Government to consider whether a commission of a larger sort ought to be appointed, and if so, upon what terms. With regard to Mr. Atkinson's work it was not for him (Mr. Datta) to discuss, much less to disparage what Mr. Atkinson had done but from the fact that the Government with Mr. Atkinson's work before them had appointed him (Mr. Datta) to carry out the present enquiry, the inference was permissible that the Government did not accept Mr. Atkinson's conclusions. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that Mr. Atkinson's conclusions were based upon statistical data which the Government did not admit to be wholly correct or reliable. As regards these 18 questions he had not framed them in a purposeless way but had designed them expressely to enable him to answer the terms of Government's reference. Mr. Datta then read the instructions of the Government prescribing the scope of enquiry with the object of demonstrating to the Chamber that the questions which he had asked the Chamber to answer were in substance the questions which the Government had asked him to answer. Mr. Webb had objected that the questions were difficult. Of course they were difficult and the problem of high prices itself was most difficult. That was why he was enquiring into it. The Chamber of Commerce should deal with the questions one by one and either answer them or leave them unanswered as the Chamber might think fit. For instance, question 14, on paper asks:—What are the indications from which you would judge that there is redundancy of coinage? Would Mr. Webb care to answer that?

UNANSWERABLE QUESTIONS.

Mr. Webb said that he would try to make the position of the Chamber in relation to questions of Mr. Datta still clearer. Mr. Atkinson, an experienced and high placed officer of the Government, after exhaustive inquiry into the subject had come to conclusions damaging to the reputation of Government because tending to show that Government had mismanaged their currency affairs. That being so, it was not surprising that Government should be unwilling to accept Mr. Atkinson's conclusions or that the Government should discredit statistical data on which Mr. Atkinson had reached those conclusions. Nor was it surprising that Government should appoint another of their officers, Mr. Datta, to collect another mass of statistical data on which to found other conclusions. But the position of the Chamber was that it had no statistical data on which to form opinions except the data employed by Mr. Atkinson, and in fully nine questions out of ten he (Mr. Webb) entirely shared the views which Mr. Atkinson has based thereon. When at some future time Mr. Datta had accumulated new mass of more acceptable statistics the Chamber should be prepared to arrive at new opinions thereon. But beyond all, that the present position of the Chamber was that Mr. Datta's questions were for the most part drawn up in a form that made them unanswerable. More than half of the questions asked to what extent in relation to factors either extremely elusive or wholly incalculable. For example, question 3 to what extent if any are variations in prices of food-grains due to exports." Who could answer such a question? Variations in prices were due to numerous factors and there was not only difference of degree as between factors but difference of degree as between one commodity and another commodity. In reply to the question, to "what extent" they could only say to some extent. Mr. Webb continued: "I don't think we can even say that; we can only say "to some extent at times." In famine times, for instance, even imports don't bring high prices down, much less exports." Mr. Datta spoke in regard to commodities which being in surplus production here are exported abroad. May we not say that the extent to which prices of those commodities have risen abroad is the extent to which they have risen in this country.

Mr. Reynolds:—If you have the answer why do you question? Mr. Webb drew attention to question 8, "Has any change in tariff either here or in any other country contributed to variations in prices?" He said that the obvious answer was "Yes" since tariffs must always affect prices at first until prices gradually adjusted themselves, but whether in each particular case the consumer paid the tax or producer or neither was a controversial issue upon which the Chamber could give no collective opinion, and in short no one could give general answers to such questions that would be in the least useful.

Mr. Datta remarked that while he could not admit the existence of any insurmountable difficultise, at the same time if the Chamber was reluctant to answer his question there was of course no pressure in the matter. But the only people in India who were likely to understand such subject as he was now investigating were commercial men, and if he were not to go to commercial men for information to whom else could he go?

Mr. Webb said there was no reluctance on the part of the Chamber to answer questions. There was only inability to answer questions which appeared to them unanswerable.

After some desultory consideration the Chairman, in bringing the proceedings to a close remarked that there was no intention to reflect on Mr. Datta or on Mr. Datta's capacity to investigate the subject of high prices, but the view taken by the Chamber was that the problem from its very nature demanded investigation by an independent commission of high authority not by one of the officers of the very department of Government whose past proceedings were impunged. However the Chamber would do its best to prepare for Mr. Datta in writing such answers to his questions as they could manage to agree upon. Mr. Datta thanked the Chairman and expressed the hope that in preparing the answers the Chamber would try to be helpful and not to pour any more ridicule on him.

THE ABOR EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 15.

The General Officer commanding the Abor Force telegraphs from Renging on November 14th that the two Damroh Gams mentioned in the report of the 10th November have been brought into Camp and have been informed that if they are innocent of complicity in Mr. Williamson's murder they had nothing to fear. The General Officer Commanding told them that he intended to visit Damroh and expected to find a road opened out to which they readily agreed,

The weather during November 13th and the following night had been very wet and stormy, but was fine at the time of telegraphing.

THE MIRI EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

A Lakhimpur (Assam) correspondent wires:—The main force of the Miri Expedition working to the west of the Abor Field Force under Captain Graham of Gurkhas and E. B. Military Police, moved out to the base camp at Sisjhuli on the 7th instant. Mr. Kerwood, I. C. S., Political Officer, was expected to arrive at the base on the 8th instant and a preliminary advance was made on the 10th instant with a small force. A main forward movement is expected to take place about the 18th, by which date the full complement of rations required will have been collected at the base and the survey officers proceeding with the column will have made their arrangements. The column is being aided by a corps of Nepalese as many of these have been at work during the rains making preparations for the Abor Expedition. Their stamina has been somewhat undermined, but no doubt the invigorating air of mountains and good rations will go a long way towards improving their physique. The camp at Ssajhuli is situated on a grass' spot on the north bank of the Dirga river some twelve miles from the north of Lakhimpur lines and godowns of a temporary nature have been built. Fish is plantiful in the river and the local Miris are bringing in game and venison for sale.

CURIOUS GUN ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 15.

Mr. C. T. Mullings, Executive Engineer of the Madras Public Works Department, has been admitted into Bowring Hospital, suffering from a lacerated gunshot wound in the left foot. No bones are broken and the patient is progressing favourably. Mr. Mullings was travelling by cart from Mercara to Mysore and somehow during his sleep the weapon, loaded with No. 8 shot, went off at his feet blowing off his shoe and causing a flesh wound.

HUSBAND AND WIFE IN POLICE COURT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15.

This afternoon a scene was created in the Court of Mr. Keays, Second Presidency Magistrate, when the case of maintenance of Mrs. Yond vs. Yond was taken up. After the case was adjourned Mrs. Yond sought to try issues with her husband and began to be rude when the police intervened and separated the couple.

ALL-INDIA SANITARY CONFERENCE.

Purity of Food Supplies.

The following Press note has been issued:—

The second day's meeting of the All-India Sanitary Conference was attended by 26 delegates. The Hon'ble Mr. Butler again presided.

The question of measures for securing the purity of food supplies was first discussed and a note on the milk supply in large towns in India was read by Colonel Wilkinson. He suggested the exclusion of cattle from town areas to be enforced by the imposition of a tax, with provision of sanitary sheds at low rents outside. Further efforts should be concentrated on securing less adulteration in milk supplies but legislation in other directions should be slow and cautious. In the discussion that followed objections were raised that the exclusion of cattle from municipal areas would lead to less control, and it was thought that reform should take the direction of licenses for seller, cowshed and dairy within the municipal area. Mr. Orr entered a caution against too stringent bye-laws which it was impossible to enforce. In Bombay the Trust were acquiring a large and at present insanitary area in the centre of the town, on which when reclaimed it was hoped to concentrate cattle, Mr. Turner (Bombay) stated that private enterprise in Bombay was doing much in this direction, and an association of leading gentlemen had been formed who provided for keeping cows on a large scale in sanitary condition and obtained their supplies solely from this source. Mr. Tata proposes to conduct experiments with Australian bush suitable for milk buffaloes outside the city, where he hoped to establish sheds and dairies.

The question of amending the existing municipal legislation regarding food and drugs was next considered. There was a consensus of opinion as to the urgency of preventing adulteration of food and of enquiring into the adulteration of drugs. It was generally thought that standards for food, milk and ghee should first be fixed. If legislation was necessary it should preferably take the form of a general Foods and Drug Act, allowing for sufficient local elasticity. A staff of analysts would be necessary.

The registration of vital statistics was then discussed and the system in force in the various provinces described. Major Robertson (United Provinces) read a paper suggesting reformations in the system especially in the appointment of special medical officers of the grade of sub-assistant surgeons in municipalities to which purpose a portion of the sanitary grants-in aid might be devoted. The general conclusion arrived at was that the subordinate registering staff in towns should be medically qualified, and it was agreed that the principal impediments to sanitary science arose from incorrect registration of the cause of death.

The question of special sanitation against epidemic diseases was discussed, papers being read by Captain Justice on the passporting of grain and grain gunny bags from localities infected with plague. Major Glen Liston explained certain experiments which had been made for the disinfection of the cargo of vessels by hydrocyanic acid gas at the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory.

A memorandum on the manufacture of glycerinated calf lymph and lanolinated vaccine was read by Captain Justice (Madras), and Captain Patton explained the cultivation and preservation of cow pox vaccine as practised at the King's Institute, Guindy. A discussion on the relative efficiency and keeping capacity of glycerinated and lanolinated lymph followed, and the necessity for provision of cold storage was emphasised. The difficulty of procuring a supply of calves was also referred to.

Scientific enquiries were then dealt with. Major Clemesha read a paper on standards for water analyses, and a discussion on various technical points followed.

Major Robertson read a paper on infantile mortality which was followed by a general discussion. Colonel Wilkinson referred to the havoc played by malaria and small-pox in the mortality of children. As a means of combating it lady doctors had been appointed in Lahore. Dr. Bose referred to the apathy of the public and mentioned, among contributory causes, injudicious feeding and deficient dressing. Colonel Dyson mentioned the high mortality in the first 30 days after birth. Attention should, he thought, be directed to helping mothers and teaching them proper methods of rearing their young. He considered that trained midwives would be of great benefit. Dr. Retherford (Ceylon) stated that training of midwives had been started in Ceylon, certificates being given at the end of one year, but much depended on the willingness of people to pay for such women. Major Clemesha said that two visiting nurses had been experimentally appointed in Calcutta to assist confinements while in Burma Major Lalor mentioned that a society for the prevention of infantile mortality had been established. Pamphlets were distributed by it, baby shows instituted and rewards distributed.

PLAGUE RESEARCH.

Major Glen Liston then gave the Conference an account of recent researches in connection with plague. He said:—

"In introducing the discussion on his paper I must presume that you have all read it, for I have not time to read the whole paper now. I have tried to bring out certain points in the paper on which I think discussion could be developed profitably and I now propose to refer to these points.

"Taking up first our observations on the habits and breeding of rats. I desire to draw your attention to the very rapid rate at which rats multiply. Our laboratory experiments show that a single pair of rats can multiply to fifty pairs in the course of a year, and although our field experience does not fully confirm this laboratory estimate we are nonetheless convinced that because of the very rapid rate at which rats multiply, rat destruction, to be successful, must be very thorough and very persistent. It is for you to consider whether, under these circumstances, a direct attack on the rat population of a place is practicable and likely to be successful. I am inclined to think that greater success will in the end attend measures which aim at the diminution of their food supply and at the removal of their breeding places.

"This line of attack on the rat population of a place, I think, has in this country generally been neglected but some work which has been carried out in Burmah by Captain Brayne must be mentioned as an exception. I understand that the endeavours to have houses kept in a proper state of repair and directs special attention to markets where rats are most plentiful and where they generally find ready access to food supplies. Grain godowns and markets in my opinion should be made rat-proof and should be kept clean by a special inspecting and scavenging staff. Markets as far as possible should be isolated from human dwellings.

"Passing on to our experiments with the breeding of rat fleas I think it is of interest and importance to note that because of the favourable conditions for flea multiplication, damp cold weather in this country is more likely to be associated with severe plague epidemics than a dry cold weather. It would be interesting to hear the experience of the members of this Conference in this connection.

"I pass on to now refer to our immunity experiments which show that in the course of a series of epidemics of plague a race of rats is evolved which is naturally immune to the disease. These experiments have demonstrated that while at the present time in such plague-striken cities as Bombay, Poona, Cawnpore and Lucknow a large proportion of the rats are immune to small doses of plague say, one one-hundredth thousand part of a grain of an infected rat's spleen, rats from such plague-free places as Madras, Madura and Raipur readily succumb to such doses. Moreover, the young born of the relatively immune rats caught in plague-stricken cities are almost as immune as their parents although it was possible to be sure that these young rats had never been exposed to infection.

"Young rats born in captivity of parents which were probably highly immune to plague, in that they had survived exposure to severe artificially produced epizootics were even more resistant to plague than ordinary wild Bombay rats which we have remarked are at the present time comparatively immune to small doses of plague. It is thus evident that this immunity is transmitted from parent to offspring.

"This is a comforting discovery, for it assures us that if we wait long enough plague will ultimately disappear from India as it has done in the past. Let us hope, however that this assurance will not lull us to sleep or cause us to curtail in any way our efforts to save the vast numbers of human lives which must otherwise be sacrificed. While we wait for the plague to disappear it may be very many years hences.

"I need only briefly refer to our observations on

chronic or resolving plague which have shown that when a sufficient number of rats are used chronic or resolving lessons may be developed after experimental infection with plague virus.

"A more extended experience of these plague lessons has convinced us that they play little part in the annual recrudescence of the disease.

"I pass on now to our epidemiological inquiries which have shown that plague has been absent from the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam mainly because of the habits of the people inhabiting this province and the structure of their houses. The experience has shown us that plague is not likely to spread where the habits of the people and the structure and arrangement of their houses is such as not to favour rats.

"Our observations in Poona City which now have extended continuously over three years have shown that at the close of an epidemic the rat population of a place is greatly reduced and that thereafter if the conditions are favourable the rats rapidly multiply.

"They have shown also that the number of fleas found on rats has a very definite seasonal variation, a variation which is constant from year to year and corresponds with the climatic variations and with the seasonal variations in the intensity of plague epidemics.

CARRYING OF INFECTION.

"But the most important fact which has emerged from this inquiry is the part played by the people in introducing infection from infected to healthy areas. For a short period, September 6th to September 20th, arrangements were made to determine the number of persons arriving at Poona station from infected towns and villages. During this time 1,232 persons arrived from known infected places. As soon as it became known that Poona City was infected, the number of persons coming to the City from infected places practically ceased and an exodus from the town itself took place. Moreover, the presence of infection in certain places only came to our knowledge when cases of plague were brought to Poona from them, although arrangements had been made with the authorities for securing an early information as possible on this matter. Our information was often many weeks in advance of that supplied to us by the authorities. The importance of obtaining early information of the outbreak of plague has hardly been sufficiently realised by Government. A great problem will be solved when some means has been devised for obtaining early information of the outbreak of epidemic disease. This is a matter which I think, specially deserves the attention of the Conference.

"I need hardly add that this information of itself will not be of much value unless plans are well drawn up so that action may be taken at once on receipt of the information. In this connection I would particularly like to draw the attention of the Conference to the Madras Plague Manual where the course of action of every administrative officer in a district is clearly laid down so soon as information of the outbreak of plague reaches him.

"What is required in the prevention of epidemic disease is first early information to be followed by second immediate and clearly defined action. So far as I am aware much requires to be done in this direction in India.

"Our work in the United Provinces has been mainly devised to explain, if possible, apparent anomalies in the distribution of plague. If the rat flea theory of the propagations of this disease is correct, as I believe it is, it should be possible to explain the anomalies of distribution. If with the aid of this theory we are unable to do so, there is something wanting in our knowledge. By making such investigations we are seeking to perfect of knowledge of this disease.

"The Madras Presidency has been peculiarly fortunate in having escaped the plague and our inquiries here have been devised to find out whether this comparative freedom from the disease in the Madras Presidency has been due to good luck or good guidance or whether a little of each is responsible. Incidentally we hope to save the Madras Government a considerable sum of money if we are able to show that, after all, there are some compensations—a freedom from plague—associated with a somewhat hot and uncomfortable climate.

"We have carried out a very exhaustive inquiry into the usefulness or otherwise of anti-plague curative serum. Our results show that up to the present no serum has been made which has any marked effect in curing the plague, but we still hope that better results will be obtained in the future.

"In conclusion I wish to draw your attention to the fact that I think the successful work of the Plague Commission has largely been due to the combination of laboratory work with epidemiological and clinical inquiries. I do not think that Sanitary Science or curative medicine or for that matter medical research will advance one iota unless there is combination in the work of these several departments of our profession. I think that up to the present in India there has been too great a tendency for the sanitary, the bacteriological and the clinical departments of our profession to hold aloof from one another. Progress can only be made where we seek to help each other."

In the discussion that followed Surgeon-General Bannerman agreed cordially with Major Glen Liston that the work of laboratories must be carried on in close connection with the work of the Sanitary services and with hospital work. He mentioned the difficulty at Parel owing to the distance from hospitals of the laboratory. Captain Justice thought that the passport system of Madras should be maintained pending the enquiries of the Commission in Madras. Colonel Dyson mentioned that although in Poona rats became immune, in Satara where epidemics occurred year after year, such was not the case. Dr. Kailash Chander Bose said that it was useless to attempt many plague measures without the co-operation of the people, whose inertia and indifference rendered the measures adopted, useless. Major Stokes, C. P., drew attention to the inadequacy of the law in compelling reports of the outbreak of a case of plague. Major Browning Smith said that his experience in the Punjab as to the effect of humidity on plague entirely bore out Major Liston's conclusions. A weak monsoon was followed by a mild epidemic and "vice versa." He asked what was the longest period for development from the egg to the flea. He said that plague was present in London for 100 years before the epidemic of 1665, including four severe epidemics, and for 25 years after. He feared there was no prospect of a cessation of plague of itself for a very lengthy period. Early information was essential but was largely a matter of staff. Round Delhi now owing to the staff being sufficient it had reached such a pitch of perfection that when a field rat fell down a well, rat mortality was reported to the plague officer.

Major Lalor put forward Captain Brayne's views, viz, that one could not make a house rat-proof except at a prohibitive cost, and that it is when the rat population reaches a certain limit, that plague among humanity commences, and that it is possible to keep the rats below this limit.

The unanimous view of the Conference was in favour of the view put forward by Major Glen Liston, supported by Surgeon-General Bannerman and Sir David Temple that it was essential that there should be close co-operation in the future between the laboratory worker, the sanitarian and the clinician. Major Glen Liston said that he would experiment on the breeds of rats mentioned by Colonel Dyson.

Rai Kalka Chandar Bose Bahadur, C. I. E., contributed a paper on the spread of tuberculosis in Calcutta, and initiated the discussion. It was agreed that there should be a separate hospital for phthisis wherever possible, and the Conference endorsed the recommendations of Dr. Bose as to the hygienic measures desirable.

Dr. Bose then read a paper on epidemic dropsy or beri-beri in Calcutta.

The Conference then rose.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 15.

The third game in the first round of the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament was played this evening between the Poona Police and the Gymnastic class and proved a very one-sided affair, the police being outplayed at all points. The Gymastic class won by 8 goals to nil.

THE Beginning of Happiness is Health, and the beginning of Health is an active Liver. Make it so by using FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL, the health and liver drops.—MADON SONS & CO., Crawford Market, Bombay.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Egypt," Nov. 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Egypt," with the English mails of the 3rd November, is expected to arrive in harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

Laidlaw, Mr D M and Mrs
Lyons' Maid Mrs P C
Jennings, Mr J G and Mrs
Evington, Mr H B and Mrs
Harwood, Miss
Kricken Seek, Major E E and Mrs
Smart, Mr W Mrs and infant
Sutherland, Miss nurse
Fleming, Major A N Mrs nurse and 2 infants
Miss Ogilvy, (Mrs Mahan's nurse)
Aspinall, Capt F Mrs and infant
Mackenzie, Mr D
Caddy, Miss M F
Comrie, Mr M C
Sanderson, Mrs
Carmichael, 2 Misses
Baker, Mrs E A
Lucas, Lt C A
Tata, Sir D and Lady
Harvey, Mr J J
Hayward, Mrs W D
Taylor, Mr F E and Miss
Iver, Mr G G B and Mrs
Richards, Mr H
Ostrehan, Mr A H M and Mrs
Jones, Mrs G
Rettie, Major W J K and Mrs
Woods, Mrs E and infant
Brett, Capt W G A
Archer, Mr L
Sinclair, Mr J K
Kirby, Mr L
Fleck, Mr H
Ballamore, Mr J
Waldron, Mr J R
Chapman, Mr C
Maunsell, Mr W
Crawford, Mr R
East, Mr F A
Strutt, Hon Norah maid
Marsh, Miss K L
Lady Harington's maid (Peacock)
Hamilton, Major A and Mrs
Smith, Mrs A S and child
Baley, Capt
Haywood, Miss M L C
Browne, Mr R G Mrs child and nurse
Mrs Eddy's Chauffeur (M Jules Friend)
Bacon, Miss J
Griffin, Mrs G G and child
Lord, Mr J A
Gregory, Mrs W Miss
Bowen, Mrs H
Leslie-Rogers, Mr J B and Mrs
Whitelaw, Mr R
Bolds, Mr P
Stallard, Lt R H
Swinton, Major
Oldham, Miss M
Cartwright, Mrs H D
Lorimer, Mrs G
Stallard, Mrs R H
Holmes, Mrs G V
Hughes, Mr C (Viceroy's Chauffeur)
Frazer, Mr F S
Lanham, Miss A M
Tottenham, Miss E L
Macrone, Miss
Evans, Mr J G and Mrs
Warden, Mi s
East, Mrs
Carleton, Major H A and Mrs
Jenkins, Mr J
Lumb, Mr B and Mrs
Chapman, Mr J
Smith, Mr V W
Needham, Mr H S
Jones, Mr E D J
Jacob, Mr J R
Marsh, Smith Mr R N
de'Gale, Mr H O
Coan, Mr W W
Rose, Miss V
Native, Servt of Mrs Shelum
Native Servt of Mr David
Stephens, Mr V F
Gurd, Mr A D
Heywood, Mr M
Bruce, Hon G
Potts Mrs L L
Mrs A H Vernede's 2 children and Governess
Keogh, Mrs
Lloyd, Mr H
Mrs Wagstaff's maid (E C Kershall)
Morphett, Capt G C Mrs child and infant nurse
Burton, Mr F
MacCace, Mr W B
S P Sinha's native servant
Reilly, Lt H L

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

Botler, Mr R
Trotter, Mr H M C
Lyon, Mrs P C
Kellner, Mr P T R
Ameer Ali, W
Pugh, Mr L P E
Skelton, miss E C M
Sparkes, Mr H W
Holmwood, Hon Justice Mrs
Symons, Mr J H
Roberts, Mrs B R and Mr B R
Graham, Mr J N Mrs J N and Mr G M maid
Wagstaff, Mr H F Mrs and infant
Panton, Mr S B H
Shelum, Mrs D S child and nurse
David, Mr P V
Maclean, Capt Mrs
Wright, Mr H C
Chitty, Justice C W and Mrs
Fletcher, Hon Justice
Rawlins, Mrs K F child and Mr F K
Metaxa, Mrs
Mrs Metaxa's child and infant nurse
Macaulay, Mr R H
Brassey M A, Sp, Mr A and Hon Mrs
Rush's maid
Scott, Major and Mrs
Hoey, Lt C B
Bransford, Mr H
Macnabb, Mr A C
Symons, Mr H S
Bless, Mr D G
Talgeish, Mr E, Mrs and Miss
Balfour, Mr K M
Graham, Mr D W and Mrs
Montgomery, Miss Dr K A
Dunkerley, Mr J H and Mrs
Thurman, Mr W A
Aitken, Mr R and Mrs
Whiteley, Mr F N
Jellett M B, Miss E
Martin, Miss E
Jenkins, sir L, Lady and maid
O'Leary, Capt J M
Elliott, Mrs, child and 7 infant
Stirling, Mr H J
Greenway, Mr E
Murdoch, Mr F
Sinha, Hon S, Mrs and Miss
Neely, Mr T R
Casperz, Hon Justice, Mrs, and Miss
Kirkman, Mr W D
Watson, Mrs J L and infant
Brown, Mr L M
Carudaff, Hon Justice and Mrs
Anderson, Capt M H and Capt S S J
Kee, Mr R
Bloomefield, Mr N N
Lethbridge, Lt A
Sparling, Lt N C
Brady, Mr W H and Mrs
Martin, Mr and Mrs
Mrs Watson's maid
Bowie, Mr A
Power, Mr S J
Sister Louise Ursula
Rowlinson, Major, Mrs, child and governess
Brett, Mr Justice and Mrs
Wilson's maid
Harington, Hon Lady
Buckland, Mr P L
Swingler, Rev H T G
Nathan, C I E, Hon R
Gregory, Mr W
Smith, Lt Col F A
Jones, Mr E H
Walker, Mr C E
Dunlop, Mr K B
Powvala, Mr K S, Mrs child, infant, nurse and ayah
Danby, Mr G G R
Donald, Mr D
Teed, Mrs and nurse
Dods, Mr W K
Trye, Mr G E
Stephen, Miss M M
Kirk, Mr R T F and Mrs
Hills, Mr A C
Jamieson, Mr J F
Stevens I M S, Major C R Mrs, child and maid
McCann, Mr J
Taylor, Mr W H
Thistlethwaite, Mr J P
Collins, Mr J
McCann, Mr T
Kellall, Mr J, and Mr C
Collins (Jr), Mr T
Naylor, Mr B
Jones, Mr J T
Honora, Sister E
Linn, Mr J B
Ogulvy, Miss
Dickson, Capt G H F
Twiss, Mrs H
Prasad, Rai Saheb P C
Dube, Mrs
Sharfuddin, Mr S A
Hartman, Mr
Reuter, Mr W
Mrs H Martin's maid
Allardyn, Miss
Field, Lt R E
Buckland, Mr P L
Lockhart, Lt J F E
Cameron, Major D H and Mrs
Fyfer, Mr C L
Sharfuddin, Hon Jas S
Cooper, Mr H L
Wright, Mr G G
Collins, Mr T
Brown, Mr E
Foster, Mr T
Devine, Mr P
Mason, Mr H W J
Barker, Miss
Tuson, Mrs B
Mitford, Capt and Lady Helen
Flack, Mr F
Fischer, Mr Han
Felf, Mr T
Ashforth, Mr S
Wassall, Mr D
Doyle, Mr J
Ross I C S, Mr J A
Van Eyken, Mr R
Maiden, Mrs S
Little, Miss
Zahio, Mr Z R
Critchley, Mrs C H M
Garth, Mr W
Hedburg, Rev E and Mrs
Powell, Mr d L
Farquharson, Mr J L
Joslin, Miss
Gordon, Mr F F
Mrs Elliott's nurse
Anderson, Mr W and Mrs
Ghosh, Mr E P
Joyner, Mr R B
Butler, Capt P R
Gorman, Mr D A and Mrs
Sir D J Tata's valet and maid
Fisher, Miss J
Drake Brockman, Miss
Brett, Mrs
Cammell, Mrs and Miss
Rawlins, Miss K A and Miss E C
Mrs Scotts maid (Turner)
Butcher, Mr A
Steele, Miss G
Williams, Mrs W
Griffiths, Mr W T
Harington, Hon Justice Sir R

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.

Taylor, Mr J
Yule, Mr W R
Hoolderoft, Mr A T
Robinson, Mr C
Clarke, Mr F E
Hadrill, Mr A W
Schmidt, Mr A
Crusbs, Mr J W

PORT SAID TO BOMBAY.

Rowe, Mrs J, and Miss E
Paspati, Mr A G
Owens, Capt
Stanley, Mr W

LONDON TO KARACHI.

Peppercorn, Miss E
Boyd, Miss H M
Tomlinson, Mr J A
Spencer, Mr W
Gordon, Mrs
Evans, Capt W H and Mrs
Lindley, Mrs and Miss

MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.—Bell, Mr C

JJ&S
PURE POT STILL WHISKEY
The fine flavour and exceptionally high quality of John Jameson's Whiskey have made it
Famous for over 100 years.
JOHN JAMESON & SONS, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. The King.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 16.

(Before the Hon'ble The Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

23-11-596-03 Wadia G and Co. Dubibai vs Purshotum Morarji Khimji, Tyabji D and Co.

24-11-781-09 Ragh. B H and N—Mohanlal Punjabhai vs J H Moos, Payne and Co

28-11—489-10 Little and Co. Gordhandas Khatau vs the Tricumdas Mills Co Ltd—Bhaishunkar K and G.

29-11—491-10 Little and Co Gordhandas Khatau vs The Lakhmidas Khimji Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd, Bhaishanker K and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar.)

For Consent Decree.

30-08 Tyabji D and Co—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed —Payne and Co.

For Decree Absolute.

890-10 Craigie B C Menster Lucuis Branning Ld. Heptulla Esuffally and others Payne & Co.

1027-10 Payne and Co. Leopold Cassello and Co. Heptulla Esuffally and Co. Craigie B C Payne and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

523-80 Macfarlane and Gilbert Esmail Valley Mahomed Essa Oomer and others Smitham B and Co.

12-84 Edgelow G W and Co., Mulchand Khataumal and others Dharamadas Assau and others, Ardesir H D and Co.

93-84 Tayabji D and Co Sulleman Esaji Bodul Dossaji, Payne and Co.

245-85 Craigie B and Caroe Maneckchand Kapurchand Thuker Dewshanker Ramnathbhai K and G.

129-10 Jehangir and S Dhanbai Cooverji Darnwala vs B C Darnwala N B Vakil and Jehangir and S.

325-10 Bicknell M and R. Khimji Govindji and others vs Rahimtoola Jainul Abedin and others, Munchershaw and H.

962-10 Manecklal and Co. Ruttansi Assaria and Co. vs. Turner Morrison and Co., Crawford B and Co.

927-09 Ardeshir H D and Co., Ebrahim Haji Mahomed vs Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed—Payne and Co.

101-10 Ardeshir H D and Co, Nanabhoy Manshurdas vs Sha Valabji Bhingo Mulla and M.

331-17 Mulla and M, Domingo Norona vs Viscount de Wrene and others.

618-10 Mulla and M. Radhakison Dwarkadas vs Khan Bahadur Hakim Mahomed Dayam and others, Payne and Co P R K and Co, Captain and V Ardeshir H D and Co., and Little and Co.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton.)

For Dismissal.

914-07 Mulla and M R A Cooper vs Messrs Heyu Sons and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

654-11 Little and Co Price Wills and Reeves vs Memon Mahomed Haji Aboo and another Judah and S.

497-11 Pest R K and Co, Chimubai widow vs Kashibai widow Khund L and M.

59-11 Jum R and D Premchand Chaganlal and Co, Jivraj Baloo Spg Wg Co, Ltd Edg G W and Co.

711-10 Cup and V Ally Mahomed Haji Cussum vs Mahomed Hoosein Makleard H D and Co.

419-10 Tyabji D and Co, Luchmondas Durgadas vs Vyenktesh Vallinji Subnis and G.

822-10 Malvi H M and R Ishwardas Jankidas vs Ladumal Gangaprasad H D and Co.

850-05 Rsgh B and N Jaggonath Nilkant Shede vs Rajaram Madhouram Moss and others Khaji and S.

741-09 Capt and V Mahomed Hoosein Tharia Topan vs Lady Janbai Mulji and K.

426-11 Payne and Co R D Sethna vs Haridas Chaturbhuj and Co Pest R K and Co.

486-11 Mulji and K Mahomed Mehdi Faya Tharia Topan vs Sakinabai Thakurdas and Co.

597-11 Madh K and C Messrs. Shamji Shivji vs Shrikissen Balkisson Tyabji D and Co.

546-11 Bhai K and G Govindji Kanji vs Lalji Shivji Malvi H M and K.

184-11 Jeh M and S Tullockchand H and D Kamchand vs Kashiram Jawantram Mulla and M.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Ieue riffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 15th November, 1911.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey.....	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	15	2	5 p.m.	...	55
Suez.....	15	1	30 p.m.	1	10

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Ityres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas and Cunduacan will not be accepted until further notice (14-4-11).

Telegrams for Morocco are subject to very great delay and can only be accepted at sender's risk. (18-8-11.)

Telegrams for all places in interior of China, excepting station, on the coast, booked by routes other than Bhamo, can be accepted at sender's risk. (25-10-11.)

Bhamo route to China is entirely closed to traffic for present (1-11-11).

Until further notice code telegrams for Turkey cannot be admitted (13-10-11).

Italian administration notify that telegrams for Tripoli are admitted only in plain language and at sender's risk. As an exceptional measure short telegrams in cipher or code language are also admitted if forwarded via Italy and if those concerned deposit two copies of their codes, one at the Telegraph Office at Rome and the other at the Tripoli Office (20-10-11).

It is further notified that the maximum number of words which can be sent in code or cipher Telegrams is fixed at twenty-five (24-10-11.)

Ramhormuz Line Interrupted to Ahwaz since 7 a.m. (31-10-11.)

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora. (15-11-11).

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 16th November.

1. The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing this week end, train leaves Church Gate Station on Saturday the 18th instant 3-0 p. m. and Sunday morning the 19th instant at 7 a.m. for Santa Cruz.

2. Riding School will be held daily for all members and particularly those members in possession of Remounts.

3. There will be a Parade for all members residing in the neighbourhood of Pali Hill, Santa Cruz and Andheri, Monday the 20th inst. Rendezvous on the Flats near the Jackal Club, 7-15 a.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines, Swords, Bandoliers and waist belts

4. Commanding Officer's Parade on Wednesday the 22nd instant, Rendezvous Church Gate Station at 7-30 p.m.

Dress.—Drill order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg.-Adjt., B. L. H.

BY THE WAY.

A REMINISCENCE OF DICKENS.

Commander C. R. Low, late of the Indian Navy, writing regarding the new editon of Forster's "Life," recalls a memorable evening when he heard the great writer make one of the most eloquent of his speeches: I am, I suppose (he says), one of the few survivors who was present in the old Freemason's Hall, when Dickens presided at the annual dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund. I was seated at the cross tables, only three places from Dickens, next to Mr. Maeguire, M. P. Although it must be some forty-eight years ago, I can recall every feature and expression of Dickens's face, his every gesture, and the inflections of the vibrant and musical voice, as with dramatic action he described his early experience as a reporter in the well-known passage which is repeated in Forster's Life. "The recollection of it all (adds Commander Low) is present to me as vividly as when I followed each word with the breathless interest of a devotee."

SMOKING METHODISTS.

One of the reporters told off to describe the proceedings of the Methodist Œcumenical Conference in Canada, writes: "A thing recently happened in Toronto, that we guarantee has not happened anywhere in Canada during the past twenty-five or thirty years. In a group of Conference delegates, seated in one room, there were at least a dozen Methodist preachers smoking at one time. We think we can safely say that it is even fifty years since so many smoking Methodist preachers came together in Canada. And Canadian Methodism did not enjoy the spectacle." Some Methodists in the Dominion are evidently of the opinion of the speaker at a meeting at Manchester the other day, who described smoking as "a vulgar, dirty habit!"

TELEGRAPHING ROUND THE WORLD.

The telegraph wire has become such a familiar feature that very few members of the public pause to think of the influence that it has exerted upon the world at large, and the illimitable possibilities that it possesses. Recently an ingenious test was carried out to determine how quickly a message could be sent round the world. The "New York Times" wrote a message of nine words, addressed to itself, and despatched it eastwards. The message completely girdled the northern hemisphere, travelling through Honolulu to Manilla, thence to Hong Kong, Singapore, and Bombay, from which point it sped onwards to Suez, thence to Gibraltar, touched Fayal, and finally rearrived at New York, a distance of 28,613 miles.

1,700 MILES PER MINUTE.

No attempt was made to clear the line for its transmission in the hope of establishing a record, but the message was sent under ordinary commercial conditions. The message, says "Chamber's Journal," passed through sixteen relay stations, and sixteen and a half minutes after it left New York it re entered that city, thus travelling at an average spred exceeding 1,700 miles per minute. This, of course, is not a record; the quickest time in which a message has been despatched round the world was in celebration of the opening of the Pacific cable, when the globe was telegraphically encircled in nine and a half minutes. In that case, however, the line was cleared specially for the passage of the message.

CIVILISED TRIPOLI.

We must not think of Tripoli, says a writer in the "Debats," as a barbarous country. If the country is not entirely civilised in the European sense, it has a good idea of what civilisation means. This idea does not include a theatre, but every year in October, there are semi-religious fetes on a grand scale. During the festival, two military bands play every evening in the public park, and in front of the military Casino. The Arabs take a great delight in this music; sitting in solemn silent groups, they sway their bodies and nod their heads in time with the band. They also take great pleasure in the little Turkish cafes, where there are gramophones of Italian manufacture. The Jews of Tripoli amuse themselves at the cafe concert, which offers some apology for a theatre, or at a cinematograph show. Tripoli is indeed civilised?

"ST. NAPOLEON."

Looking through an old calendar, a correspondent has discovered the name of St. Napoleon on one of the feast days of the Roman Catholic Church in France. This is not Napoleon himself, but an Alexandrian martyr whose real name was Neopolus and who, to please the Emperor, was converted into St. Napoleon by Pius VII. It was the Jesuits who discovered this good saint as a patron for Napoleon, who seems to have expressed a wish for some one of his own name in the calendar. Cardinal Caprara wrote a pastoral letter to all the French Bishops on the subject, and St. Napoleon was definitely proclaimed in France. His festival was fixed for August 16, and subsequently moved to August 15, when it was perhaps purposely overshadowed by the greater festival of that day, for, after all, the French have a keen sense of ridicule. This curious information is given by M. Charles Duvivier in a Belgian journal.

MR. HICHENS IN NEW YORK.

Mr. Robert. Hichens, who is visiting New York, has impressed an "Evening Post" interviewer by the modesty with which he talks about his work—"a modesty that, in view of his tremendous output per day, was really amazing." He considers himself not a fast worker. "I get up," he said, "quite early in the morning, have a light breakfast, go without lunch, and work until two o'clock in the afternoon. Sometimes I do 3,000 words a day, and sometimes I do 5,000." The interviewer gasped at the suggestion that this could not be called fast work, and called attention to the fact that 5,000 words amounted to nearly five columns of the average newspaper.

A CANDID CRITIC.

The same journalist reports an entertaining story told him by Mr. Hichens of the time when he used to write lyrics for music. One of his songs, "A Kiss and Good-Bye" was to be sung by Madame Patti in the Albert Hall. In the pride of his heart the young author, who took a seat in the stalls, was much uplifted by the enthusiastic applause that follow the song. His delight was suddenly checked however, by two voices from the seats immediately behind him. "What a lovely song that was," one exclaimed, rapturously. "Yes," the other grudgingly agreed, "but what awful rot the words of these songs always are."

WHIST DRIVES.

The question as to whether whist drives are illegal will shortly come before a Divisional Court of the King's Bench, arising from the decision of the Salford Stipendiary, who has held that whist drives for which admission money was charged and prizes paid for out of such money were an offence under the Gaming Act, whist being a game of both chance and skill. The promoters were both fined. Owing to the importance of the questions raised, the hearing of the appeal has been expedited. Whist drives are getting more and more common, not only in the Metropolis, but in the provinces, and the result of this case is being looked forward to with considerable interest.

A LONG ROAD.

The vogue of the motor-car in the North American continent seems destined more than any other movement to help forward the provision of good road communication, a feature which is sadly in arrear. It has been decided to construct a "meridian" road of main highway between Winnipeg and the Gulf of Mexico, a distance of 1,600 miles. The road will follow the line of the Red River Valley, and traverse the following six American States—North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Okalahoma, and Texas. The project is supported by grants made by the province of Manitoba and the governments of the States referred to and by the municipal authorities of the principal towns lying along the route.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

EVERYDAY FASHIONS FROM PARIS.

It is all very well, says a lady correspondent in mail week, to talk now and then of the fashions which pertain to the 'tres grand monde," the world in which women can afford to pay forty and fifty pounds for a dress three times a week and never miss the money. But there is a great majority, in Paris as elsewhere, which cannot afford to pay more than ten pounds for a dress at the very most, and which is very glad to get one for half that. Such women buy three dresses a season, not more and sometimes less, but it is absolutely necessary that those they do get should be really satisfactory. For this reason they must look upon dress as a serious matter while they are attending to it and they must give it all their attention, otherwise they will probably make mistakes which will prove very expensive. The first thing to study is the silhouette of the smart woman with a big income and good taste, and then model one's gowns and coats and hats on that.

THIS WINTER'S SILHOUETTE.

We shall see that it is very like last winter's, only less skimpy about the legs, and more than ever we shall see long coats for everyday wear. All the catalogues of the best shops and the tailors' are full of them; and already one notices that they are taking the place of the small tailor-made coat and skirt for morning wear. For smart wear it is probable that the demi-taileur in some lightweight material will be worn under the big coat, which can be left in the hall when a visit has to be paid; thus, velvet and Liberty tailor-mades are still being chosen in quantities at the big dressmakers'. The change in the new coats lies chiefly about the shoulders. Last winter every one had sailor collars and revers; this winter the collar are either turned into round capes falling well over the arms, or into pointed hoods, or into shawls collors trimmed with fringe or made entirely of fur. Buttons, very big once, trim the side seams of the skirt part of the coat, and heavy "glands" in braid of passementerie are used as ornamental festenings. Ratine is the favourite material for useful coats, but smart visiting coats are made in velvet or fur. The linings in all cases are in a different colour from the coat, and in some instances they are brilliant. With big, useful-looking coats nothing looks better than the smart toque, but with a velvet or fur coat the big hat is correct. Under the coat may be worn such a dress as we show in our sketch, and with furs the effect is quite charming as one walks into a cosy room at teatime, after leaving the coat in the hall.

THE BIG HAT.

The very big hat is always with us, although I know of several smart milliners who are gradually insinuating the hat of moderate dimensions. But if big, the hat must be trimmed flat; wide flat bows or lying-down aigrettes are particularly in favour. The line of the brim must be wavy, and the pose should suggest that "degage" air which is so very becoming to women with delicate features. Uncurled feathers are smarter than those which are overcurled, and black and white are the dominating shades. Violet is a craze which will not last very long, and the economical woman can scarcely afford to have a hat which must be thrown away after a month's wear, especially when even plain shapes, if smart, cost pounds, not shillings. The figured veil is worn a great deal with hats both large and small, and the hair below the hat is dressed very simply. Out of ten women, eight are parting their hair either at the side or down the middle, and dressing it low down in the neck from ear to ear, or on the crown so that the hat sits on it and shows the chignon. At all the matinees, and in the evening at the theatre, one is struck by the neatness of the present mode of hair-dressing after the wild eccentricities we have seen during the last few seasons.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

These are all being developed in patent leather with cloth tops, as I have said before and consequently one sees nothing of the dainty silk stocking which rise above them. I notice, however, that the very high heel is not the best form; indeed, many ultra-smart women are wearing low ones, and there is a certain dressmaker, whose popularity among women who pay moderate prices is at its height just now, who wears square-toed, elastic-side boots with ostentation. Even for the house she counsels square toes and low heels, but she has them made in exactly the same stuff as the dress she intends to wear. A violet velvet gown will have shoes of the same material, even to the heels, a figured cretonne (and of these she has several pretty models for house gowns) will have shoes of the same, and so on through all her wardrobe.

RUCHES AND FRILLINGS, LACES AND FICHUS.

Very flat ruching may be worn round the high collar bands of our dresses, but many women prefer the quite flat, cross-way band of satin or net. Long frills of lace hang from our wrists and give a charming note of daintiness to a tailor-made, whether of velvet or cloth. Jabots are worn still, but not the side-way frill which has become so common; rather a lace waterfall frill, which shows between the revers. Toby frills of tulle, which one big dressmaker tried to launch at the beginning of the season, do not seem to have taken, but it will be hard to make us give up fichus, although we may be persuaded to call them by other names and give them different shapes. Round berthes, pointed scarves, little capes, square hem-stitched chiffon aprons falling back and front over a satin blouse, give them any form and name you like, but they still remain a sort of fichu or shoulder drapery, and are most useful and becoming. I saw one this week which was made in brocade edged with swansdown cream brocade over a plain black Liberty dress. It formed a point behind, and rain in two long points down the skirt in front, passing through the waistbelt, and forming rounded revers over the shoulders in front. The plain chiffon ones edged with fur are pretty in all shapes, and the real lace ones are lovely, but the pleated cheap lace one is to be avoided as likely to be very common.

BLOUSES.

A long sleeved satin slip, with a tiny guimpe and high collar of lace or net, draped with chiffon in two shades superposed, is one of the best models I have seen, and quite easy to have made by a small dressmaker. But all models must be trimmed on the shoulders—that is a rule of the season, and one to remember. Consequently, the various fichu forms already mentioned are invaluable to have as adjuncts to the plain blouse. Fringe is a usual trimming on them, and when short sleeves are worn fringe is used to finish them off more than anything else. Plain chiffon blouses may be charmingly trimmed with plain chiffon fichus or collars, and cream lace blouses which are a little worn may be made new by black chiffon shoulder arrangements. In fact, one of the rules of the day is never to throw away an old blouse, for it is so easy to renew it with a drapery.

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The "New York Herald" states that Harry Thaw, the Pittsburg millionaire who killed Stanford White in June, 1905, and who has been in Manhattan Lunatic Asylum for three years, is likely to be released before Christmas. The report has greatly perturbed the mental experts who testified against Thaw, and one of them has declared that if he is released the lives of several of them will not be worth a pinch of snuff. The Superintendent of the Asylum declares that Thaw would not hesitate to kill him at the first opportunity.

SIXTY MILE GALE.

Dover Admiralty Pier Damaged.

A heavy thunderstorm in London, and a fierce gale in the English Channel were the features of the weather just before mail week. While, however, London's storm was chiefly remarkable for its brevity and the deluge of rain which followed it, the gale, which at times reached a velocity of sixty miles an hour, wrought much havoc at Dover Hastings, Bexhill, Brighton and other places on the south-east coast, and also seriously interrupted the cross-Channel service.

The gale raged throughout the day. Its worst effects at Dover were felt at the landing-stage on the Admiralty Pier extension. The pier was swept by huge seas. The north-western landing stage was practically demolished. A stone building in course of erection for the Harbour Board was seriously damaged. Buildings on the pier extension station were more or less wrecked, a bookstall being washed completely away. Six men who were unable to get away had narrow escapes.

RAILWAY TRUCKS OVERTURNED.

Four railway trucks, each weighing nearly seven tons, were overturned. Huge seas at high tide swept the breakwater and piers. A small yacht anchored in the naval harbour was blown into the promenade pier, and foundered. A fireman named King was swept off the pier by a heavy sea. A line was thrown to him, which he caught, and a lifeboat was launched from the Ostend mail boat alongside the pier. Just as the boat, rescued him a huge wave filled the lifeboat, but her tanks kept her afloat.

At Brighton one of the cellars beneath the restaurant on the west pier was washed away, casks of beer and hundreds of bottles of wine and beer being lost. Floating logs of timber smashed the iron pillars of the pier, rendering portions of the structure unsafe.

The storm and high tide were the worst experienced at Hastings for many years, the sea invading the back streets and flooding many basements. At the harbour works considerable damage was done. The parade extension in Caroline-place suffered, blocks of concrete weighing tons being torn away and parade railings hurled into the roads. The sea also broke through the windows of a chapel in Beach-terrace.

Coping-stones of the sea wall on the West Parade at Bexhill were washed away, and the surface of the parade torn up. Many of the beach cabins were also swept away.

All the cross Channel services were badly interfered with. The 11 a.m. Calais boat Victoria was one hour and a half late in leaving Dover. She had to embark her passengers from the Prince of Wales pier, and had to be towed away from the pier by a tug. The mid-day service was diverted to Folkestone. The hotels in the pier district at Dover were beseiged by weather-bound passengers who would not risk the passage.

The Dieppe-Newhaven boat service was suspended owing to the gale in the Channel.

FLYING WITHOUT ENGINES.

Motionless in Air for five Minutes.

"It was quite the most remarkable flight in my career," exclaimed Mr. Orville Wright, Tuesday in mail week, when he alighted from his new motorless glider.

In the teeth of a fifty-mile wind, which drove to shelter even buzzards and other soaring birds, and compelled spectators to lie flat on the sands, the inventor rose in the air to a height of two hundred feet, and remained aloft for 9mins. 45secs., finally landing at a spot seven hundred feet distant from the starting place. The feat was subsequently described by Mr. Wright as "astonishing," in view of the fact that the glider he was using was still im

THE TWO SERVICES.

H. M. S. CENTURION'S SPONSOR.

The plums of his new office as First Lord of the Admiralty have already commenced to fall in the path of Mr. Winston Churchill. Within 48 hours of the announcement that this office had changed hands, it became known that the wife of the First Lord would act as "sponsor" at the christening of the battleship "Centurion" at Devonport on November 18, so that Dame Rumour some weeks ago was not "a lying jade" in associating the name of Mrs. Winston Churchill with the "Centurion's" baptismal ceremony. "Age does not wither nor custom stale" the popularity of these oft-recurring events, and the launch of the "Centurion," sistership of the "King George V." will derive attractiveness from the fact that it is fixed to take place on a Saturday afternoon, no less than because it will be the first appearance of Mr. Winston Churchill as First Lord of the Admiralty at a naval ceremony.

HOME FLEET'S RETURN SOUTH.

The senior division of the Home Fleet concluded its period of strenuous work in Scottish waters, and on Friday, in mail week, arrived at Portland, with visions of Christmas leave as a solitium for the high pressure which has been maintained during the past two months. Admiral Sir Francis Bridgeman has succeeded, often under adverse conditions of weather, in getting through a programme of work which has imposed an exacting test on the ship's companies in both the First and Second Divisions, and the Commander-in-Chief has officially expressed his pleasure at the manner in which the "hard work" has been executed. Between now and the commencement of Christmas leave in the middle of December, opportunities will be provided for carrying out short tactical exercises in which the two divisions will take part, thus enabling the junior flag officers and captains to manœuvre divisions of ships on war training lines.

PRINCE LOUIS AND THE "NUCLOIDS."

Vice-Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg is instituting inquiries, which suggest that he is not satisfied with the nucleus crew system in the Third and Fourth Divisions. Prince Louis has been at the head of these cumbined divisions since the spring and to judge from the nature of the returns, which are being prepared at his request, showing the number of ratings borne for service in these ships, it is a reasonable assumption that he shares in the feeling which is generally entertained, that their seaworthy and war-worthy condition cannot be maintained on what is little better than a starvation policy as regards the personnel available. Mere "hewers of wood and drawers of water" will not keep ships in a state of efficiency enabling them to be placed on a war footing at two or three days' notice, and if Prince Louis of Battenberg can prevail upon the Board of Admiralty to exercise a little more elasticity in the sliding scale of the nucleus crew system, the Fourth Division ships in particular which are in the lowest category will cease to be looked upon quite as the forlorn hopes they now are.

MOTOR-DRIVEN MERCHANT SHIPS

So remarkable have been the developments recently in the experiments that our enterprising shipbuilding firms have been making in shackling the internal-combustion engine to marine propulsion and installing this class of machinery in quite large ocean-going ships, that we shall soon have quite a number of vessels driven by motors in our commercial fleet. Nor shall we be ahead of our rivals in this respect since German yards are busy in turning out motor driven vessels for blue-water work, a notable case being the production of a vessel of this type as large as 9,000 tons gross register by Messrs. Blohm and Voss. This vessel has been built to the order of the Hamburg-American line, and is fitted with Diesel oil engines. In our own yards gas-engined vessels of the Toiler type are being constructed by Messrs. Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where their well-known Neptune shipyard is situated. Many more motor-driven boats could now be named, both British and German, and it is pretty safe to say that at no distant date we shall witness an order being given by the British Admiralty for the constructing of one, if not a group, of motor-driven torpedo craft, in addition to the experiment which is to be made with one motor engine alongside of a reciprocator in an old cruiser. The mystery motor-battleships has not yet been revealed in any foreign yard, nor is it likely to emerge from one of our own shipbuilding centres at present; but the merchant service has already made a good start in vessels of considerable tonnage.

THE NEW "E" CLASS SUBMARINES.

Considerable interest is being shown by those not in the know in gunnery and torpedo circles, and speculation is rife as to what calibre of gun, the submarine vessels of the new "E" type will carry. These are the first underwater craft in our Navy to be fitted with any armament other than Whitehead torpedoes, and some ingenuity will be required so to mount the guns that they will be easily accessible for surface work and housed in snug and dry quarters when the vessel is submerged. The size of the vessels, 800 tons submerged, which is larger than the latest destroyers of the Acorn class provides plenty of space for even more than one gun if they are to be of the latest 6-pounder type; but it is more probable that the authorities will be content with one weapon for each boat to begin with and make these as large as can be carried in a central position. The gun is therefore likely to be a 12-pounder in the opinion of the most expert judges, which will be fitting armament for the largest under-water craft in the world, and which appears to foretell the appearance of an under-water cruiser of the submersible type, or even a battleship of that description, within the life of middle-aged men. The surface speed of these boats is 15 knots, which is almost as much as some of our earliest torpedo-boats when they were new, and are 50 tons larger than the famous Gustave Zede, of the French fleet. Our own "D" class are 595 tons, and our contemporary destroyers 780 tons. Two of the "E" class are being built at Chatham Dockyard, and four by Messrs. Vickers at Barrow.

THE WAR MINISTER'S FORWARD POLICY.

The outspoken assurances which Lord Haldane gave to his audience in his recent speech at Tranent, supply much cause for satisfaction to those who desire to see the ultimate moulding of all the Military Forces into one great war machine for the defence of Empire. To learn that there is no setting back, and that the War Secretary and his military experts are in absolute agreement on matters connected with the Territorial and oversea policy, affords a staunch support to the continuity of purpose which is a National necessity if any real reform is to be made over matters military. The fact that mobilisation is under consideration, is particularly gratifying and one trusts that the manner in which the Reservists are assembled for affiliation or absorption into their regular units, will be one of the matters that will receive attention whilst the curtain is down. One can hardly feel justified in leaving this very important matter until an assurance is forthcoming that the Expeditionary Force can be embarked with all its warlike outfit, within three days of receiving the telegram to mobilise. There is much to be accomplished in the distribution of war outfits to units instead of having the work centralised, as much of it is at the present time, in Ordnance and Army Service Corps Depots. To mobilise for war we must decentralise in peace.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION OF THE SOLDIER.

One of the features of the Cardwell system for the Army, was the technical, or trade training of the soldier in such a manner, that on the expiration of his colour service he should be able to return to civil life as an ornament and an advantage to those around him. This particular part of the short service scheme advocated by Lord Cardwell, has since become known as the technical instruction or education of the soldier, and for which the Treasury has from time to time doled out various niggardly sums, which by reason of their paucity has likened them to a firm of launch builders with limited capital undertaking the construction of battleships. The whole procedure connected with the training of the soldier to trades, is farcical, and the money voted for such purposes is, by reason of its diminutive quantity, of no value if satisfactory results are to be achieved. Further than this, there is little unity of purpose, for of all the trades and occupations that the Government workshops and dockyards, etc., embrace, very few are used as the basis for technical training classes to work on. One of the first essentials for the success of such an undertaking as the technical training of the soldier, is to assure him that if he utilises his energies and spare time in learning a trade, whilst with the colours, certain employment awaits him in Government works on his being relegated to the Reserves.

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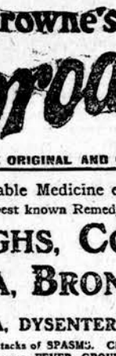

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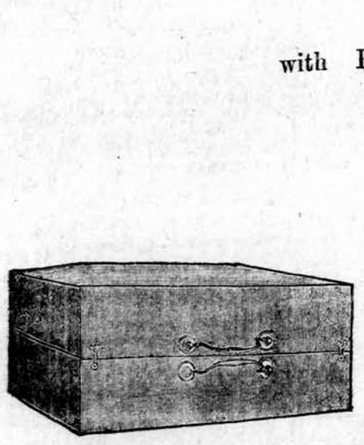

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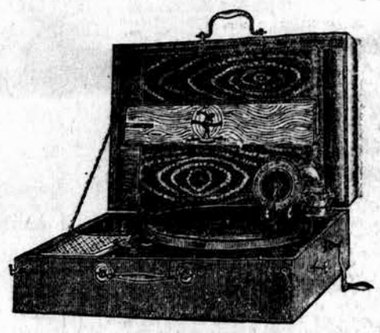

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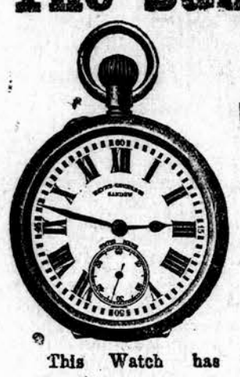

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